The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 101 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

...RSEILLES & LONDON.

...ILLES in .....13 days.
...ON via MAR-
..... 14 ,,
...TH by sea in 19 ,,
...by sea in ... 20 ,,
...h West Monsoon
...upy one additional.

	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
	....	—
	...alwa	11000
	...oltan	10000
	...orea	11000
	Maloja	12500
	Marmora	10500
	Moldavia	10000
	Medina	12500
	Mongolia	10000
	Egypt	8000

...ompany's Steamer are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000, tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE "A" rate.	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	Rs. 627 or	Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or	Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. S. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

164

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	5143	18th April.	30th April.
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	28th ,,	7th May
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th May	17th ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	16th ,,	27th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4825	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Orders books applied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475*	10th May..	....
City of Lah re ....A & C	6675	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta... A & C	7636‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6981	....	20th June.
City of Manchester...A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	14th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseille or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Cal cutta ..	7630	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	26th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of aris.	9257	10th Oc ...	17th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	28th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec-..	....	25th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	420	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	480	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Plantars, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N.' 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 30th April, a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 1st May *6 a. m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 4th May. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 30th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday the 30th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.	
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday,	30th April
*PUNDUA	3305	,,	14th May.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,,	28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,,	11th June.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th April, 1914.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Apl. ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N R.	11th Jul 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort; BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London. E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PHOTOGRAPHY WITH GOERZ CAMERAS

IS THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF HOBBIES

THEIR USE ensures bright sparkling photos of artistic softness and gradation. With a GOERZ CAMERA you can rest assured that you will secure splendid results of a quality such as you could not get with the average camera.

THE TRAVELLER or holiday maker will find in them compact models made ready for use in an instant, with which he can preserve for all time memories of the places and people he has seen.

THE ENGINEER and the Student of architecture has in them a light handy instrument which will enable him not only to obtain a record of buildings &c. in which he may be interested, but small architectural details which often are even more valuable to the student.

IN THE HOME the interest which can be obtained from one of the cameras is scarcely conceivable to the non-photographer. The SIMPLICITY of the Goerz Tenax series is such that any member of the household can use the cameras with happy results, while the pictures themselves are such that no professional photographer can ever hope to get. Records of children at play in their earlier years are priceless treasures when the youngsters have grown up and made homes of their own.

LADIES will find the charm of this fascinating hobby greatly enhanced by the use of a Tenax camera. Tenax cameras are so portable, simple and elegant. The Tenax cameras can be carried for hours without inconvenience or regret at being burdened with a camera, even if no exposures be made, and it is generally when entirely unexpected that we meet with the most pictorial subjects.

The Tenax cameras are capable of the finest and best photography and will do work of which the most advanced photographer can have reason to be proud.

CALL and inspect them or send for lists

MARCKS & Co. Ltd. BOMBAY & POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	14,57,200
Capital Paid up	Rs.	9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs.	10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K.C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
20/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

PICTURES FRAMED and MOUNTED in latest style. Rates very moderate. INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY, Opposite Oriental Building, 355, Hornby Road, Bombay. 2417

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGani and Mahableshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

BENEDICTINS DENTIFRICE. The wonderful French Dentifrice recommended by all Dentists and introduced for the first time in India. Can be had in liquid, paste or powder at: ARMY & NAVY STORES & THOMPSON & TAYLOR, Bombay. 2170

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED, an ENGLISH NURSE to take charge of a child of four. Apply "R. R." c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2440.

WANTED at once a SMART GUJARATI SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply to PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & Sons, Fort, Bombay. 2403

WANTED—CUSTOMERS to buy ALPHONSO & PAIRIE MANGOES and other kinds of fruit. Mangoes shipped to England. Call for Price List, WHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302a

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be gald to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER at the General Hospital, Rangoon. Applications should be addressed to the Electrical Inspector to the Government of Burma, P. W. D.

The candidates must have a good practical knowledge of Mechanical Engineering including the maintenance and running of Lancashire Boilers, High Speed Engines and Refrigerating Plant, as well as experience with both alternating and direct current; they must hold a 2nd Class Engineer's certificate under the Burma Boiler and Prime Movers Act.

The successful candidate will be required to take charge of the running of the entire Electrical and Mechanical plant in the Hospital under the directions of the Senior Electrician and in the absence of the Senior Electrician he will be responsible for the maintenance as well as the running of the plant.

Candidates must state their age and give a short account of the various works on which they have been employed and their applications must be accompanied by authentic copies of testimonials.

Candidates are to state what salary they expect.

The service will be temporary and the successful candidate will be required to sign a temporary service declaration on appointment.

B. RAIKES,
Electrical Inspector,
to the Government of Burma, P. W. D.,
1765 Rangoon.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E4.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

A FRENCH LADY desires to give lessons in French. Apply to Box No. 436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2429

ADVERTISER, well up in Correspondence accounts and seeks business SEEKS EMPLOYMENT. Apply to Box No. 439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2441

WANTED—A MASTER TAILOR required for the 29th Lancers. Apply with testimonials and terms, to the QUARTER MASTER, 29th Lancers. 1792

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as chauffeur by a christian gentleman on private motor car. Please apply to DRIVER No. 9, Waroda, Bandra. 2446

WANTED—INFORMATION.—What happened to Mary. A handsome reward to the informer. Please write Bar-at-Law "C/o. Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED from June to September, a furnished BUNGALOW or FLAT with four bed-rooms ,in locality free from noise of motor or tram. Apply to Box No. 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2418

WANTED a SCIENCE TEACHER for Bhavsingji High School, Porbander. Good salary and prospects. Apply, stating terms, to THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Porbander. 1793

WANTED—COMPETANT FEMALE and MALE CNAVASSERS and SALESMEN. Salary from Rs. 30 to 100. Apply. ENLARGEPHOTO Co., Empire Building, Fort. 2444.

WANTED a FLAT in Apollo Bunder or the Fort. First or second floor away from the tram lines. Moderate rental. Full particulars to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1702

WANTED reliable and pushing Brokers and Salesmen of long standing for business in sugar, piece goods, iron, sundries etc., stating terms. Apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2422

OILMANSTORE—WANTED ENERGETIC EUROPEAN to take charge of going concern—good salary to competent men—apply with testimonial stating salary expected to Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2442.

WANTED AT ONCE—Draughtsman—must have experience in Railway work. Pay according to qualifications.

THE MANAGER,
Bombay Port Trust Railway,
2447 Ballard Road.

ENGLISH graduate, experienced and successful coach, DESIRES POST as SECRETARY and Tutor combined, Excellent Latin, English, French and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 416 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2322

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.—Advertiser (European) previous representative of leading British Company at other stations requires agencies in FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE at Karachi. Address to Box No. 433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2419

WANTED immediately a MATRICULATED CLERK, who must be strong in Mathematics knowing a little of Gujarati and being very quick at figures on a salary of Rs. 35 per month with prospects. Apply to Box No. 441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2445

A STRONG EDUCATED young man WANTS EMPLOYMENT as Valet, Secretary or Tutor. Excellent character and highest references good correspondent and Typist. Willing to do any honest work. Salary Rs. 25 with board and bed. Apply to Box No. 450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1860

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—Wanted a Professor of Zoology, from July 1914. Salary 150, or to an experienced teacher Rs. 175. Also a Professor of History, to teach Intermediate classes. Salary Rs 150 to M.A., or Rs. 130 to M.A. (Previous)—Apply PRINCIPAL. 1706

WANTED—A FINANCIER or a PARTNER with about fifteen thousand Rupees for an established business yielding good profits and capable of very good development. PARSEE PREFERRED. Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2388

WANTED.—A CLERK for the Civil Hospital, Thana. Starting pay Rs. 20/-. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

K. V. KUKDAY.
Major I. M. S.,
Civil Surgeon, Thana.
Dated 24th April, 1914. 2426

WANTED an experienced STOREKEEPER to be placed in charge of large Engineering Stores. Write giving age, previous experience (which is essential) stating present salary, and enclose copies of all testimonials. Good salary will be paid to suitable applicant. Apply to Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2375

WANTED a PRINCIPAL and a PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and LOGIC for the Dungar Memorial College, Bikaner. None need apply who is not an M.A. in English and History, respectively, with some previous experience of College work and teaching. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials and record of previous services to THE HOME MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 1762

WANTED FOR THE GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.—A FITTER MISTRI to take charge of Locomotive Running Shed repairs. Salary up to Rs. 50 p. m. according to qualifications with free quarters.

Only those who have thorough experience of Locomotive work should apply with copies of certificates to

THE MANAGER,
1701 G. L. Ry., Gwalior.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100 LOOMS made by Henry Levesey.

35 CARDS 40in. wide H. and Bullough
16 ROWING FRAMES of 160 spindles
8 INTERMEDIATE ,, 120 do.
4 SLUBBING ,, 84 do.
4 MULES 780 do.
4 DRAWING FRAMES of 3 heads and 7 delivery.

30 FLAT CARDS 38in. WIDE.

All the above made by ASSA LEES, 1897 These can be seen in a very good working condition any time by appointment. For prices and full particulars apply to:—

K. A. HILALY,
Opp. Messrs. Kemp & Co.,
2387 Byculla, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March. Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1589

FOR SALE:—7 Slubbers, 6 Inters and 18 Rovings, all of Curtis' make, 2 Thread Extractors (Brooks and Doxey's). All in perfect order, can be seen working at the BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Girgaum. Also four Donkey Engines in sound condition. 2360

TO BE LET.

TO LET—The first floor of JAIRAZ HOUSE No. 2, facing the sea; apply CASSAMALLY JAIRAZBHOY, Rehem Mansions, Causeway, Fort. 2414

TO LET—FLATS Sunny House, Amir Mansion at Apollo Bunder newly oil painted E. L. & F., rent reasonable. Apply NAWAB'S ATTORNEY 9. Green Street. 2273

FLORENCE HOUSE, APOLO BUNDER. Very fine FLAT, exceptionally ample accommodation, newly decorated, excellent cuisine and service. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. MATCHIN (Late Matchin's Hotel.) 2431

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KAWACHI MARU" having arrived on the 28th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Capt. J. C. Richards will be attending every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouses is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KIRKEE ARSENAL.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase from Kirkee Arsenal of the following unserviceable stores.

2. The tenders will be received until 12 noon on the 11th May and the cover should be marked "Tender for purchase of unserviceable stores."

3. The ASST. DIRECTOR of ORDNANCE STORES does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender:—

Boxes A. S. A.	No.	500
Blanket cuttings	Cwt.	4
Canvas plain	,,	5
Cordage cotton old	,,	10
Felt old	,,	1
Leather old brown	,,	20
Leather old of sorts	,,	15
Tape cotton old	,,	40
Web old	,,	3
Iron cast scrap	,,	3
Steel cast scrap	,,	2

(old files and rasps.)

Apply to:—
ASST. DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE STORES.
2439 5th and 6th Divans.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of ANPURNABAI alias NANIBAI widow of NARAYEN DINANATH late of Bombay Pathare Parbhu Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

1. GAJANAN VINAYEK of Bombay Pathare Parbhu Hindu Inhabitant a land-lord, residing at Popat Wadi without the Fort of Bombay. 2. BALJI BAPUJI of Bombay Pathare Parbhu Hindu inhabitant a Cashier in the Small Causes Court, residing at Dhus Wadi without the Fort, and SOKAR LAXUMAN of Bombay Pathare Parbhu Hindu Inhabitant a painter residing at Dady Seth Agiary Lane three of the Executors according to the tenor of the will of the above-named deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 23rd day of April 1914.

Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
2450 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 27th day of April, 1914, a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on or after Wednesday the 29th day of April 1914, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 15th day of April 1914, on production of the share-certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
2435 Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 27th day of April, 1914, a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after Wednesday the 29th day of April 1914, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 15th day of April 1914, on production of share-certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
2434 Bombay, 27th April, 1914. 2431

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 27th day of April, 1914, a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 20 per share (free of income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after Friday the 1st day of May 1914, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 15th day of April 1914, on production of share-certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1914. 2431

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 27th day of April, 1914, a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 6 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after Friday the 1st day of May 1914, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 15th day of April 1914, on production of share-certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1914. 2431

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from 1st May, 1914, FAST PASSENGER TRAINS will run between BAYANA and AGRA FORT connecting with the up and down Northern Express trains at Bayana.

Bombay	Dep. 21 0	Agra Fort Dep.	7 50
Agra Fort	Arr. 21 25	Bombay Arr.	8 30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj, Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Lutu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 2412

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED. CORPORATION LIMITED.

AT the Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company duly convened under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and held at the Registered Office of the Company 192, Hornby Road, on the 30th March, 1914, the following special resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Company also duly convened, and held at the same place on the 20th day of April, 1914, the following resolution was duly confirmed Viz:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Manilal Itcharam Desai and Gulabbhai Pragji, be and are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

(Sd.) MANILAL I. DESAI,
Chairman.
Bombay, 23rd April 1914.
Witness
Goculdas V. Vyas. 2443

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, ARTISTIC AND SUBSTANTIAL TEAK, BLACK AND MAHOGANY POLISHED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

BONAFIDE SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at 52 Watson Annexe Hotel, Ground Floor, the handsome Teak and Blackwood, Plain and Carved, Household and Office Furniture such as: —

Dining tables, arm & armless chairs, dinner waggon, meat safe, mirror side board, tiled teapoys, corner cabinets, rich tapestry, lined drawing rooms suits, bedsteads, single and double door almyrahs, hat stands, octagon tables, unbrella stands, crockery stands, book stands, drawing room cabinet, Japanese vases, China jars, marble top dressing and washing tables, dressing chest drawers, Phonographs records Photo frames, high class pictures, time pieces several article for photography etc., etc.

The property W. H. Laythorpe Esquire proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CURRY ROAD.

On the 6th day of May 1914 at 4 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., Attorneys for Vallabhdas Ramji, the mortgagee in pursuance of the power of sale provided in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of August, 1913 and executed between Mulla Rajaballi Nazerally and Mulla Abdul Kadar Nazaralli (the mortgagors of the one part) and Vallabhdas Ramji (the mortgagee of the other part), sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises:

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground siuate lying and being at Curry Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 890 square yards or there abouts and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue as a part of Old No. 651,651, New No. B-12631 and New Survey No. 3-2659 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the West by the Public Passage, and the vacant land belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, on or towards the North by the property of G. I. P. Railway Company and on or towards the South by the property of the Lady Northcoto Hindu Orphanage and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2420 (1) and Street No. 10 together with the messuages, building and tenement standing thereon and all easement and appertenances to the said premises belonging for the term of 1994 years and 11 months commencing from the 1st May 1913 subject to the performance and observanec of covenants and conditions mentioned in the Indenture of Lease dated the 1st day of May 1913 and made between Ratansi Mulji and others the Trustees of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage (Lessors of the one part) and the Mortgagors (Lessees of the other part).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee herein, at their office at 1 Hummum street, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL and Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
BOMBAY.
Bombay, 29th April, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS OF PEARLS.

AUCTION SALE OF 947 VALUABLE WHITE BUTTON PEARLS.

Under instruction from the Bambay Merchants Bank Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand & Co., Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)), at their room No. 16, Apollo Street, For... 947 valuable white Button Pearls ... 70 chows and about 297 carrat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will b... at the time of sale.

Pearls open to inspe... premises from Monday ... ing banking hours.

CR...

Bombay, 29th ...

The Indi...

STUDENTS...

P. L. P...
Attorney-at-Law

The only book of ... in for the LL. B. an... with copious instruct... subjects.

All the recent cases o... between 1900 and 1913 by... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and ... by the Privy Council including ... Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son
BOOKSELLERS.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgences. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar Kathiawar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Cliff," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and [illegible] single and double bedsteads, Hinks' [illegible]mar's table and hanging lamps, rich [illegible] Brussels carpets, a large collec- [illegible] rare plants in tubs and [illegible] property of the Hon'ble [illegible]b, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., [illegible]ished and the property

[illegible]F 1914.
[illegible]HOY PIRBHOY

[illegible]AND OTHERS.
[illegible]. D. Sethna, appointed [illegible]ETT & Co., the 2nd May [illegible]blic Auction at [illegible] Parade, on the [illegible]errace,—the very [illegible]lackwood and teak- [illegible]lain and carved [illegible]isehold furniture, [illegible]re, solid silver- [illegible]re, rich draw- [illegible]nning and bedroom furni- [illegible]na and Japanese vases, old [illegible]s and garden seats table orna- [illegible], sliding table and leather lined chairs rich carpets, oil paintings, and oliographs, phonograph with records, large Australian safe, on stand, large grand father clock, English clock by "Riwell," one very handsome Engine pattern clock cooking utensils, etc., etc., belonging to the estate of the late Bai Khanumbai, widow of the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy.

At 3-30 p. m.

1 De Lauany Bel' Ville, 6 Cylinder 15 H. P. nimonsine body grey colour with electric light fittings

1 Renault car double cylinder 12 to 14 H.P. landaulette body. Both the cars are in working, the former was only imported last year.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY the 3rd proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood pain and carved, dining, drawing and bed room furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, blackwood dumbwaitors, marble top mahogany, English sideboards, dinner waggons, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, wardrobes by Dewji Canji, one nearly new sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer and Shoane, oak panelled elegant screen, blackwood carved tables, roll top desk by Army and Navy, revolving English chairs, solid chest of drawers, rich pictures and engravings, handsome flower vases, jardineers, Singer sewing machine, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double, bedsteads, Italian cane chairs, teapoys, hatstands, English camera, headed chicks lamps, meat-safes, ice-box, ice machines, English stove, oil tank, copper and alluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of J. U. Fairbairn, Esq., Chief Engineer, P. and O. Dockyard, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1. Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 Handsome strong rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.

1. Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

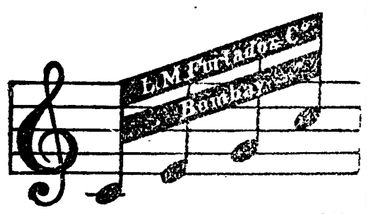
1. Grey arab horse, aged, quite in harness.

By order of Kaji Mahomed Ismail and on account and risk of Borah Essoofalli Valiji.

1. Rubber tyred victoria.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 29th April, 1914.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-Night a 10 p.m.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

On behalf of

Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

(Special Programme)

FIRST APPEARANCE

of

FRANK J. SIDNEY & Co.

(Whirlwind Dancers and Extraordinary Jumpers)

In a novel and sensational act

"A Morning in a Sportsman's Garden."

MOSTYN AND KELL

(Sketch Artistes)

And of

HENRY AND MAY

(Comedy Cyclists)

"A NIGHT IN A GIPSY CAMP."

(Presented by Mr. A. L. Cowen.)

CASTE :

Miss Violet Frampton	(*Soubrette*)
Miss Ivy Davis	(*Soprano*)
Miss Blanche Vaudon..	(*Danseuse*)
Mr. Courtney Ford	(*Bass*)
Mr. James McGrath	(*Baritone*
Mr. A. L. Cowen	(*Tenor*)

MADAME EMILI GELLI AND LOUIS COWEN

In the Prison Scene from

"Il Trovatore."

Miss BEATRICE [illegible]LLEY

(From the Palace, London.)

The following local gentleman have kindly promised to assist:

J. DODDS Esq., ... Bass.
C. E. ROOKE Esq., ... Baritone.
A. F. SIMPSON Esq.

Have you seen

The Grand National.

It's the Finest Sporting Film produced.

BOOK AT SOUNDY'S

Support

A Splendid Object

And enjoy

A Splendid Programm .

14 ARTISTES

Prices: Rs. **4**, Rs. **3**, Rs. **2**, Re. **1.**

NOTE.—Miss Cunningham has been in India four months. She came here from England on a twelve weeks' tour, contracted a very serious illness during her third week in the country and has just been discharged from hospital. Her professional career is in serious jeopardy and her return Home immediately is imperatively necessary.

Free list entirely suspended.

At 6-30

Our usual Film and Variety programme.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***TO-NIGHT!*** **Tel. No. 1271**

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMOUS COMEDY DRAMA.

AS YOU LIKE T

Produced by a Company of Talented Artistes.

A PRETTY PLAY PRETTILY RENDERED.

IN THREE PARTS—3500 FEET.

Our New programme.

1 Love & Boxing. (*Comedy with Max Linder in the leading role*)
2 As you Like It .. .. (*Shakesperian Drama*)
Two Little Red-Skins.. .. .. (*Comedy*)
3 Shows Nightly—***7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15***

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to12-30

Films for Sale or Hire.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

To-Night

We Shall Present

PATHE'S MAGNIFICENT PLAY

THE STORY OF A SYREN

ADAPTED BY M. JEAN RICHIPEN'S CELEBRATED

NOVEL "LA GLU"

DRAMA 6,000 FEET LONG.

"LA GLU" (Story of a Syren) was written after nature at **LA BAULE AND CROISIC,** on the wild Coast of Britanny, so peculiar and which resemble so much to the Welsh Coast.

ALSO

PATHE'S Gazette and Ripping Comic

1½ Hours. **Three Shows Nightly.** 1½ Hours.

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE.

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

"THE FIRE FLY"

4000 ft. long.

At the

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

A film depicting an exciting scene in which Mother and Daughter are Saved from a Bomb.

Other scenes are equally sensational and thundering.

Every Saturday & Sunday, Matinee, with Valuable Prizes

5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30: 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

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Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch:-Watson's Hotel

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

PALACE OF VARIETIES

In Association with Bandmann-Rickards Circuit and Coliseum Theatres, Colombo.

6-30 To-night 10

Mr. E. FRED. HAWLEY & Co. in

the most thrilling Sketch ever Staged.

"THE BANDIT"

THE CLEMENDOS TRIO

ACROBATIC EXTRAORDINARY.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY

of Bombay's Favourite

MISS ALICE DIGBY

(The Versatile Girl)

The latest "STAR" Film Releases from London.

ON FRIDAY NEXT

"DE FRA" Marvellous Chair Balancer

BOOK NOW.—PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes :—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

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Fire, Marine and Accident business.

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INSURANCE.

FIRE
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FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

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31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

Thunderstorms have been numerous in the Peninsula and North-east India, but appreciable rainfall is reported only in Assam and Bengal where Gauhati had three inches, Silachar and Cherapunji two, Shillong and Chittagong one. The temperature is below normal in North-east India and above normal in Rajaputana and the adjoining districts.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and temperature is in excess at Multan. Day temperature is above normal also at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is higher than usual in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Bikaner. Both day and night temperature are in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is higher than usual in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and Cutch. Temperature is higher than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess at nearly all stations. Day temperature is also above normal in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Skies are clear at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported to-day.

A few thunder or duststorms are possible in the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th of April 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th) ..	100.5	79.0	60	..	11.55	0.61
Jask ..	100.5	77.6	75	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th) ..	104.8	93.4	26	..	2.41	—1.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	108.5	80.0	34	..	1.88	0.18
Rawalpindi ..	93.5	60.5	49	..	15.77	5.77
Lahore ..	105.6	87.9	33	..	4.49	0.75
Sirsa ..	108.5	75.2	33	..	2.99	0.98
Ambala ..	106.7	70.3	43	..	3.25	—2.64
Delhi ..	107.0	77.8	31	..	1.56	—1.58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	110.7	80.2	34	..	0.88	—0.93
Mainpuri ..	110.8	78.1	47	..	2.79	0.26
Jhansi ..	113.3	84.5	45	..	1.42	—0.53
Cawnpore ..	107.8	77.9	61	..	1.58	—0.63
Allahabad ..	108.6	79.5	55	..	1.98	—0.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad ..	115.1	75.0	33	..	2.45	1.20
Karachi ..	86.4	79.4	87	..	2.11	0.52
Ajmer ..	104.0	87.3	33	..	2.73	1.26
Jalpore ..	111.2	79.1	23	..	0.87	—0.76
Kotah ..	113.0	88.6	18	..	1.20	—0.09
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	102.6	76.0	91	..	1.01	0.48
Dwarka ..	87.6	78.7	85	..	0.38	—0.30
Veraval ..	83.1	77.1	77	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot ..	108.2	70.8	73	..	0.08	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para ..	105.6	74.4	64	..	0.04	—0.65
Surat ..	94.7	77.6	71	..	0.04	—0.35
Ahmedabad ..	108.7	75.9	66	..	0.09	—0.33
Deesa ..	110.1	76.6	69	..	0.16	—0.38
Neemuch ..	108.1	82.0	50	..	0.15	—0.78
Indore ..	107.9	77.3	41	..	0.70	—0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	108.7	82.8	28	..	7.48	4.64
Saugor ..	108.2	84.6	19	..	2.20	—0.39
Hoshangabad ..	111.1	79.4	27	..	2.52	0.62
Khandwa ..	111.8	82.2	34	..	0.30	—0.98
Akola ..	111.8	85.8	24	..	1.06	—1.15
Amraoti ..	110.6	85.1	27	..	2.13	—0.16
Nagpur ..	109.4	85.6	25	..	5.00	1.97
Chanda ..	108.5	81.6	46	..	4.89	1.48
Raipur ..	109.2	84.6	35	..	4.71	1.89
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	89.4	80.2	82	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri ..	90.1	79.7	58	..	..	—0.84
Mormugao ..	90.2	81.5	81	..	0.13	—1.86
Karwar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	109.9	78.6	26	..	0.08	—0.91
Ahmednagar ..	105.9	78.5	31	..	0.16	—1.62
Poona ..	103.8	73.6	46	..	0.04	—1.69
Sholapur ..	107.4	80.1	42	..	0.23	—1.89
Bijapur ..	100.4	75.8	47	..	0.28	—2.02
Belgaum ..	92.8	70.5	71	..	2.22	—1.68
Aurangabad ..	106.4	76.7	23	0.08	0.09	—1.60
Nizamabad (Indur).	101.0	83.1	26	..	0.46	—2.21
Hyderabad ..	104.6	87.9	36	..	0.26	—2.91
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	92.0	79.9	68	..	0.93	—3.89
Calicut ..	91.8	80.3	76	..	4.67	—5.95
Cochin ..	94.5	81.4	76	0.02	5.22	—10.90
Colombo ..	89.0	76.7	93	..	36.33	—1.27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	95.3	80.7	73	..	0.93	—6.59
Bellary ..	107.0	79.0	50	..	0.56	—2.69
Cuddapah ..	107.5	78.5	76	..	3.48	—1.87
Madras ..	92.8	78.2	72	..	30.78	9.75
Banjalore ..	96.3	71.4	75	..	4.18	—1.26
Coimbatore ..	100.1	74.5	68	..	4.87	—2.43
Trichinopoly ..	101.6	82.0	66	..	11.94	1.09
Negapatam ..	90.3	80.1	81	..	53.59	23.42

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th April 1917 was 30.022 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..Inches.	29.807
Temperature of Air .. .. ..degrees	84.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. .. ,,	78.7
Dew Point ... . ,,	76.9
Relative humidity of Air . .. .. ,,	0.700
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.0
Maximum temperature of Air .. ..degrees	89.4
Minimum do do ... . ,,	78.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.	W, WSW. W
Movement of Wind do .. .. miles	92

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	April	h m	ft. in.		April	h m	ft. in.
Tu	28	m 0 21	26 3		28	m 6 23	15 8
		1 14 a	27 9			7 1 a	19 6
W	29	m 0 53 a	25 11		29	m 6 52	15 11
		1 50 a	27 5			7 33 a	20 2
Th	30	m 27	25 5		30	m 7 24	16 3
		2 30 a	26 10			8 12 a	20 7
	May				May		
F	1st	m 2 5	24 11		1st	m 8 1	16 10
		3 16 a	26				21
Sa.	2	m 2 51	24 4		2	m 8 48	17 8
		4 10 a	25 10			10 24 a	21 2
S	3	m 4 1 a	23 10		3	9 59	18 6
		5 17 a	25 8				
M	4	m 5 29	23 10		4	m 0 4	20 7
		6 28 a	25 9			m 11 29	19 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April 28 (Tuesday) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
,, 29 (Wednesday) ,, 6h. 12m. ,, 7h. 0 m.
,, 30 (Thursday) ,, 6m. 12m. ,, 7h. 0 m.
May 1st (Friday) ,, 6h. 11m. ,, 7h. 1m.
,, 2 (Saturday) ,, 6h. 11m. ,, 7h. 1 m.
,, 3 (Sunday) ,, 6h. 14m. ,, 7h. 1 m.
,, 4 (Monday) ,, 6h. 10m. ,, 7h. 2 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h. 51-9m. p.m.: First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m.: Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 17th, 3h. 24 a.m.

WOMAN'S DEATH FROM SELF STARVATION.

SAD SEPARATION CASE AT STALYBRIDGE.

A verdict of death from self-starvation consequent upon melancholia and depression was given by a coroner's jury at Stalybridge on April 6, with regard to the death of a married woman named Ethel Horrocks, who had separated from her husband, Frederick Charles Horrocks, a master printer, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Miss Clara Byrom, or Moorfield, Heyrod, a sister, said in evidence that Mr. and Mrs. Horrocks were married in 1904, and there was one child. On October 17 last Mrs. Horrocks came to her at Mossley stating that she had separated from her husband on certain terms, one of which was that she was to have the custody of the child. It had been arranged that the child should visit the father every Sunady if he sent a note to that effect the day before. Witness went with her sister to the office of Mr. Horrocks's solicitor on February 9, for the payment of a certain amount due from the husband. The solicitor said he had a divorce petition for her, but the witness objected to her receiving it without her own solicitor's advice. The petition was served the next day, when the solicitor said that Mrs. Horrocks must make up her mind to lose her child and that soon. Mr. Horrocks said she would not fight the case, as she had agreed with her husband not to do so when he promised that she should have the child. She assured the witness that there was no truth in the allegations in the divorce petition. After the interview she suffered from sleeplessness, and often said that if the child was taken away she had nothing to live for. She was very depressed, and began to refuse to take food.

Dr. Howe, giving evidence, said he had visited Mrs. Horrocks, and found she was suffering from melancholia. From the 21st March, she had taken absolutely no food. She lapsed into a semi-conscious condition, and he had no hope of her living. It was impossible to feed her artificially. Death was due to self-starvation consequent upon melancholia. It was not a natural one.

The Coroner, in summing up, said he had never come across a case of this kind before.

THE STRUCTURE OF COAL.

At the meeting of the Manchester Society, Professor Weiss in the chair, a paper was read by Dr. G. Hickling, the joint work of himself and Mr. W. C. Grummitt, on the structure of coal.

It was stated that, considering the enormous economic value of coal, very little had been done in the way of research upon it, mainly because of its extrme capacity and the difficulty of obtaining sections thin enough to be examined by transmitted light. The authors gave a provisional account of an investigation which promises to throw considerable light on the nature and history of coal. Vegetable structures are preserved in coal in two forms. (1) In a carbonised condition, found pure in "mother of coal," quite opaque even when much less than one micron thick; (2) impregnated with the transparent material alluded to. Spores are the most readily distinguishable objects preserved in this manner, their walls being greatly swollen by impregnation. The bright bands of coal can also often be seen to consist of wood or cotex impregnated in a similar manner; but in this case the impregnated cell walls may so closely resemble the matter filling their cavities as to be distinguishable only with difficulty. It is probable that vegetable structures really exist in parts where they cannot on this account be distinguished at all. The substance which has impregnated the spores is always much lighter in colour than that which has penetrated other vegetable tissues. The ash from various coals consists largely of the fibrous incombustible residue of vegetable structures, and closely resembles the ash obtained by burning wood. It has been found possible to isolate the spores from certain coals by maceration with Schultz solution (nitric acid and potassium chlorate). Common coal appears to be essentially similar in character to the well-known "coal-balls," except that, in place of being impregnated with carbonate of lime, the mass has been impregnated with its own decomposition products.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stiarns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 27th.

Consols 2½ %	75 5.16plus 11.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.16¼plus ¼
Rentes 3 %	86—¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.48plus 1
Bar Silver Spot	27 3.16plus 1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 3.16plus 1.16

Closing Tone of silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½27.32unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.

2½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	87—¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..	2 9.16plus 1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m-st	2 13.16pl.3.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. 77.9⅝
Interest day to day loans ..	1¾unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans ..	1½unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	4,000

Good Spot demand and better Prices heavy port Receipts.

Futures at New York May ..	12.60plus 6
Futures at New York July ..	12.58plus 10

Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and declined partially under realizing

Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13¾unchd.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.96plus 10
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.82plus 10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8⅝—⅛
Demand Bills	..4.87⅞—⅜
Silver Commercial Bars. ..	..59½plus ½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27th

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
„ Sales of East Indian ..		100
„ Imports		4,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Good business done easier.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady

Tone of Manchester Market firm with a good demand,

Mid. Americans		..7.35—1d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.05unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	May	12.61plus 7
	July	12.55 „ 7
New York Official noon call	May	12.57 „ 3
	July	12.55 „ 7
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	12.91 „ 5
	July	12.81 „ 9

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.90—2
M.J.	6.90—1
J.J.	6.81—1
J.A.	6.77—1
A.S.	6.63—1
S.O.	6.43—1
O.N.	6.33—1
N.D.	6.27—1
D.J.	6.25—1
J.F.	6.25

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 27th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June ; Hull done	37½plus ½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. firm.	
Afloat for United Kingdom	3,180,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers April-firm unchanged	33¼
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers May; dull unchanged	34½
New South Wales April-May ; sellers unchanged	36⅜

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	53¾
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May ; Dunkirk sellers	54—½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May ; Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged	49½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June ; Antwerp done quiet	51plus ¼
Linseed Calcutta New Terms April-May ; London, sellers, quiet unchanged	48.9
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May ; Hamburg sellers quiet	43¾plus ⅜
Bombay Cottonseed April-May ; Hull nominal dull	£5.13.6—1s 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64½plus 5.16
Copper Braziers	£78½plus ½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August ; steady without activity	12.8¾plus ¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec. ; nothing doing prices nominally unchanged in absence of business	11.11½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May;	9.4½plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-December ; Very steady and rather dearer.	9.7½plus ½
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August ; quiet prices steady unchanged	13.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April ; value unchanged	11.2¼
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April ; value quiet unchanged	11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.9⅛
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; extremely quiet value unchanged	11.11¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May : Buyers quiet	2.11¼—½d

SKINS.

Goat skin sale opened quietly today.	
Goat skins offered	1,085,000
Sheep skins offered	763,000
Goat skins Bombay :—Fair demand half penny to a penny lower.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 28th April 1914.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
70 boxs silver	1,50,000	Shanghai	International
2 parcels „	25	London	Yokahma.
2 cases sevs	60,000	Jeddah	Comptoir.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 7 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged. There has been some enquiry for Bank wire, but usance bills are still scarce.

We quote :—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-32
T. T. forward, to May..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, 23rd May	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		170¼
Marks „ „ ...		139¼
60 days Hongkong ...		143½
„ „ Shanghai ...		193½
„ „ Japan		149½

BULLION.

Both ready and forward bar silver in London was 1/16 higher at 27 3/16. The rise is reported to be due to India and China buying. The local market has been quiet but steady during the day and business has been slack. For the second settlement prices are rather steadier.

	Rs.	a.	p.
We quote :—			
English bar gold	24	3	6
Australian bar gold	24	2	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	12	0
1st Settlement	78	11	0
2nd Settlement	78	15	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 25th and 26th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	76*	89,917
B. B. & C. I. Railway	66	79,611

* Boxes and bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market kept firm to-day without any change in the quotations. A fair amount of business was booked in the vicinity of Rs. 95-11 for the 30th April delivery. The rate for the 29th May settlement stood at Rs. 95-8-6.

Ready Paper (clean) price was placed at Rs. 96-2.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not display any changes, and the tone of the Market appeared firm.

Davids were placed at Rs. 507-8 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 477-8.

Currimbhai stood steady at Rs. 222-8 and Crescent at Rs. 115.

Framji Petits changed hands at Rs. 1,380.

Madhavji's were quoted at Rs. 1,040. Swadeshi at Rs. 1,490 and Centrals at Rs. 1,830 x. d.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 231.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 179.

Shivrajpoors improved to Rs. 18-8.

Telephones were placed at Rs. 78 x.d.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,045.

Bank of India shares stood at Rs. 61.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary closed at Rs. 78 and Deferred at Rs. 145.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,602-8.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co. :—(Liverpool) "Small market, not much cotton offering; some short covering of near months. Market steady on buying by trade; spinners calling cotton and straddle buying of new crop positions on American Cables." (New York) "Market very steady despite scattered long liquidation of May delivery." Our travelling agent wires from Austin (Texas) :—"Very heavy rains in this section; very serious damage done; much replanting will be necessary."

Gruning :—"Liverpool does not respond to the decline in New York owing to strength of the Manchester market. The wet weather is seriously interferring with planting."

The American markets closed steadier with an advance of 6 to 10 points in futures. The weather is reported to be less favourable, there being too much rain in parts which interferes with planting. Liverpool continues very steady, and Manchester is firm with a good demand. The home markets generally are in a healthy condition.

In the local market we have little change to report. Prices opened nominally steadier in sympathy with the better advices from American, but business has been insufficient to sustain rates. The general tone of the market is quiet and at the close rates are almost the same as last evening. Fine Broach May is Rs. 270/71. fine Khamgaon Akola May Rs. 210 and fine M. G. Bengal May Rs. 192-3. New Crop good Broach March is Rs. 279 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 209.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues very moderate and holders are meeting any demand.

B C T A QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
H. G. Bengals	183	173	..		Ready
M.G. Bengals	205	195	183	..	..
M.G. Scind-Punjab	190	180	..		..
M. G. Khandeish	200	189	..		..
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha ..	244	..	..		..
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	242	..	..		..
.G. Yeotmali	235	..	..		..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pooleaum	226	..	..		..
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	213	205	..		..
M.G. Amraoti	218	..	..		..
M.G. Broach	274	270	268		..
M. G. Muttia	195	185	..		..
Saw-ginned Dharwar	253				25 May
M. G. westerns	248				..
H. G. Westerns	243				..
M. G. Comptas	206				..

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone	Strong
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	18,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.90 unegd.
M.J.	6.90 „
J.J.	6.81 „
J.A.	6.77 „
A.S.	6.64 plus 1
S.O.	6.43 unegd.
O.N.	6.34 plus 1
N.D.	6.28 „ 1
D.J.	6.26 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is firm

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	15	6	R T
White Pessi 75 % ...	5	14	6	„
White Delhi, May ...	5	15	6	„

Linseed :—The Market is quiet

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready ...	8	7	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May ...	8	15	0	R T

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May ...	8	1	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore May ...	9	5	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May ...	9	6	6	R T.

Teelseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p
85 % Bold White...	55	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	53	8	0
Back Kutni ...	46	0	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Bold ...	47	8	0
Small ...	46	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet,

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready ...	6	8	0	Nominal

Poppyseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready ...	10	0	0	B. T.
May ...	10	9	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p
Madras ready ...	34	8	0
Guzerat ready ...	34	0	0
April May ...	7	1	0 R T.

Cottonseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Berar ...	23	8	0
Guzerat ...	22	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	26,577 Bales
Wheat ...	7,577 Cwts
Linseed ...	14,271 „
Rape, Rai, etc. ...	8,685 „
Gingellyseed ...	3 249 „
Poppyseed ...	3,918 „
Groundnuts ...	558 „
Castorseed ...	13.413 „
Rice ...	3.372 „
Myrabollams ...	5,732 „
Cottonseed ...	25,109 „
Mowraseed ...	Nil „
Gram ...	6,340 „
Jowar ...	7,640 „
Maize ...	Nil „
Barley ...	1,827 „

BANDRA WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following few lines in the public interest.

For nearly a week Bandra with its suburbs has been sadly affected by a complete cut-off of the pipe-water supply.

The distress is further enhanced by the Pumping Engine for the Pali Hill or the "White Town" of Bandra, working day and night and taking all the water from the Main that the general public could have had. The Bandorites are therefore compelled to use well-water and it is feared that Bandra, which so far has not been visited by the "Plague" and where a major portion of the Bombay residents have taken refuge, will be suffer gravely.

The Bandra Municipal Revenue is for the most part derived from the Natives, but, the public money is being utilised for the conveniences of a particular district. If the Municipality can so easily find funds for a pumping engine for Pali Hill why should it not in the same manner see its way to alleviate the distresses of its Native Ratepayers, and stop the unnecessary waste of the public money in constructing new roads, while the existing old roads cannot be repaired and well maintained.

I earnestly hope that the authorities will with out any further delay remove the present grievance and oblige.

Yours etc.,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Bandra, April 28.

The statement of joint-stock companies registered in India in February, has just been issued and shows a nominal total capital of Rs. 1,72,39,980, distributed in the provinces as follows :—Bengal Rs. 1,53,05,000; Bombay, 18,55,000; Madras, 99,970; Bihar, 20,001; and Punjab, 10,000. The most important companies were :—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway fifty lakhs; Cosmopolitan Cinema Co., fifty lakhs; Anglo Oriental Navigation Co, twenty-four lakhs; Clive Buildings fifteen lakhs fifteen thousand; Ahmedabad Luxmi Cotton Mills nine lakhs; Indo-Aden Salt Co., seven and half lakhs; Bandmann Variety and Asiatic Cinema Co., six lakhs; Zamindar's Bank (Rangpur), five lakhs.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April, 28th.

S.S. Quiloa	Goss	Rangoon April 14
S.S. Badrein	Ternel	Bahrein April 19
S.S. Markgraf	Schapp	Mikindani April 13
S.S. Karachi Maru	Christiansen	Colombo April 25
S.S. Zoroastrian	Osborne	Calcutta April 15
S.S. Hellas	Berg	Bangkok April 8
S.S. Buyo Maru	Moriss	Rangoon April 15
S.S. Clan Macneil	Higgens	Delagoabay Ap l. 12

DEPARTURES.

April 28th.

S.S. Crown	Richards	Hull & Dankirk
S.S. Cloutsham	Johnston	Hull and Middlesbrough

The following vessels obtain their port clearance yesterday

S.S. Telena	White	Colombo
S.S. Turingone	Fraser	do.
S.S. Stamboul	Thorson	Colombo & Calcutta
S.S. Steinturm	Hasenher	Antwerp and Hamburg

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Hellas	for Bangkok
„	Buyo Maru	for Rangoon
„	Markgraf	for Zanzibar

S. S. Quiloa.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quiloa, 4,941 tons, Captain G. Goss, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on April 14, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bahrein.—The Arab steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain I. E. Ternel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bahrein, which port she had left on April 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Markgraf.—The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain Schapp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mikindani, which port she had left on April 13, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kawachi Maru.—The Japan Line steamer Kawachi Maru, 3,821 tons, Captain A. Christiansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she had left on April 25, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Zoroastrian.—The steamer Zoroastrian, 2,585 tons, Captain W. Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 15, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Hellas.—The stemer Hellas, 849 tons, Captain W. Berg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkoke, which port she had left on April 8, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Buyo Maru.—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3.247 tons, Captain F. B. Morriss, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on April 15, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Clan Macneil.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, 2,504 tons, Captain C. J. Higgen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoabay, which port she had left on April 12, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Telena.—The steamer Telena, 3,213 tons, Captain A. White, will sail to-day for Colombo, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Twingone.—The steamer Twingone, 1.120 tons, Captain P. Fraser, will sail to-day for Colombo, with ballast.

S. S. Stamboul.—The steamer Stamboul, 1,692 tons, Captain L. Thorson, will sail to-day for Colombo and Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Steinturm.—The Hansa Line steamer, Steinturm, 3,314 tons, Captain A. Hasenher, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Marienbad.—The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Marienbad left Trieste on the 25th instant and is due in Bombay on the 10th proximo.

S. S. Chupra.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, left Suez on the evening of the 25th instant.

S. S. Clan Farquhar.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, arrived at London on the morning of the 27th instant.

S. S. Mantua.—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mantua arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

S .S. Penang Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore, for Colombo on the 25th instant.

Saigon Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore for Colombo, via Port Swettenham and Penang on Sunday last.

Tuesday, April. 28th 1914.

P DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
B Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. & Co
C & R. Othello	Turn	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Clan Ferguson	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co.
H. Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
H Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
M D'vanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N. Clan Shaw	Edward	J. F. & Co
O. Dugal	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co.
P Hallamshire	True	T. M. & Co
Q Sardar	Weeks	H. M. S Shoosrut

V. DOCK.

1 Treetham Hall	Jones	J. F. & Co
2 Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & C.
4 Oceana	Romico	T. M. & Co
5, Exford	Donavan	J. M. & Co
6 Colonial	Whitborne	K N & Co
7 Warturn	Foull	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Red Italia	Pesnett	Rubattino Line
9 City of Baroda	Mason	K. N. & Co
10 & 11 Kurmark	Reimer	W. & A. G & Co
12 & 13. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15 Steinturm	Hatenkeir	T. M. & Co.
16 Kasara	Denne	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O S. N. Co
4 Gabbia	Gilmour	A. L. S. & Co
5 St. Monica	Stabb	J. & Co
6 Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
7 Austria	Cosulick	A L S. N. Co
18. Tsuyabi	Kass A. M.	Ieeway & Co

H. W. A. D.

Telena	White	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Homyun	Courtena	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Okara	Maude	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Koxlod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Adalia	Perry	J. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. N. & Co
Begum	Atkin	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horcroft	M. & Co
Buyo Maru	Morriss	S. W. & Co
Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer
Clan Macneil	Higgens	J. F. & Co
Clan Macdouyall	Price	J. F. & Co
Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
Corsinia	Premuda	W. & A. G. & Co
Coniston Water	Simpson	T. M. & Co
Chakrata	Macfadyen	M. M. & Co
Crostafels	Schneider	W. & A. G. & Co
Earl of Ewnie	White	K. N. & Co
D'varka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Parthia	Rose	M. M. & Co
Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
Itonus	Carew	M. M. & Co
Karachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
Lightning	Connor	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Marmion	Fennary	V. S. N. Co
Markgraf	Schade	A. S. & Co
Oranemoor	Moffet	D. N. & Co
Perlak	Guttes	J. B. P. & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Queen Amelie	McKay	W. & A. G. & Co
Quiloa	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kibetin	W. & A. G. & Co
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & C
Rhodesia	Couch	Raill Br
Rossiya	Fishley	W. & A. G. & C
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co
Stamboul	Thorson	W. & A. G. & Co
Zoroastrian	Ostrome	C. M. & Son

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS BY THE ARCADIA

The P. and O. s.s. Arcadia, a special one class steamer, will leave Bombay to-day and is due at Marseilles on May 13th, at Plymouth, May 19th, and London, May 20th. The Arcadia takes 200 passengers, the list of whom is as follows :—

Arden, Mr C E; Arnott, Mr A M; Audy, Mrs, child and infant; Audy, Miss; Ayre, Mr A L and Mrs; Baker, Mr P M; Barton, two Misses; Barlow, Mr F W; Barron, Capt W E; Bennett, Mr J M; Boilard, Mr L B; Boilard, Mrs, child and two infants; Bonus, Mr A R; Brown, Miss E C; Burrow, Mrs S G; Burrows, Mrs W J, child and infant; Cameron, Mr M B; Campbell, Mr W M; Campbell, Mrs J and infant; Campbell, Miss; Cardale, Mrs W H; Carrington-Smith, Lt-Col H and Mrs; Carty, Mr H J; Channer, Miss K; Charsley, Mr R B; Clarke, Capt R C; Clements, Mrs; Coape-Smith, Mrs M; Conyn, Capt G V; Com-Palais, Mr Claude; Cook, Mrs. C; Cook, Miss; Cowper, Mrs M; Curry, Mr M H; Cuthbertson-Jones, Mr and Mrs; Cuvelier, Mons Maurice; Cuvelier, Mdme; Dalzell, Mrs J Pagan and child; Darling, Mrs and infant; Darley, Capt W H La T; David, two Misses; Davis, Maj G and Mrs; Devon, Mr G C and Mrs; Donne, Mrs; Down, Miss B A B; Duke, Mr J A; Dunn, Mr C G; Durie, Capt T E; Earle, Mr G F; Edelston, Mrs T D; Edwards, Mr W M; Erskine, Captain A; Evans, Mr S; Evans, Miss; Foljambe, Miss; Forestier-Walker, Miss; Ford, Mr G W; Ford, Mrs and two children; Fotheringham, two Misses; Garrett, Major K and Mrs; Goad, Mr L B; Goold, Miss; Gourgey, Mr J A; Grimston, Mrs and child; Hanson, Mr; Hanson, Mrs and infant; Hardy, Lt-Col F W and Mrs; Hawes, Mr W H Coventry; Hayes, Mr H M; Henderson, Capt D; Hilliard, Mr L J; Hogg, Maj J M T; Holmes, Miss G M; Home, Capt J E; Home, Mrs and infant; Hunt, Mr R V and Mrs; Hussey, Mrs; Ingham, Mr T E; Jesse, Mr W; Kendall, Mrs Austin; King, Mr H W; Knowles, Mr A S and Mrs; Lawrence, Mrs; Lawrence, Miss; Leather, Mrs J W; Leather, Miss; Lewis, Mr R F; Lucas, Col T J R; Macdonald, Mr J; Mackenzie, Mr W D; Macpherson, Mr L F Hussey; Mangin, Capt E B; McDonald, Mr W; McDonald, Mrs, child and infant; McEwen, Mr B C; Melville, Maj C W F; Melville, Mrs A B; Menesse, Mr; Menesse, Mrs and child; Menesse, Miss; Menesse, Master; Mir Mahboob Ali-Khan, Mr; Murphy, Miss; Naryanappa, Mr P A; Nicholson, Mr W D; Nixon, Mrs W H; Nottidge, Mrs, child, infant and nurse; Nugent, Mr C; Oakes, Mr J O; Panikhar, Mr K M; Paxton, Mr R E; Pearson, Mr J and Mrs; Philby, Mrs and infant; Phillips, Mrs; Phillips, Miss; Phillips, Mrs and infant; Reddy, Mr B L; Rendel, Mr A J and Mrs; Ricketts, Mrs H C; Ricketts, Miss G; Roberts, Mr B R; Robertson, Mrs J and two children; Robinson, Mr T H; Robinson, Miss; Rogers, Mr W; Rose, Mr A; Sandeman, Mr H F; Sears, Mr R H and Mrs; Shorrock, Mr C and Mrs; Simkin, Mrs F H; Singleton, D S O, Capt H T C; Singleton, Mrs; Smith, Mr S M; Smith, Mr Sydney; Sopher, Mr A H; Sorabji, Mr S; Spankie, Mr M D; Speranza, Mrs W S; Stainforth, Mr J B; Stark, Mr J T R and Mrs; Stark, Miss B; Stark, Miss C; Stowell, Mr C A and Mrs; Stowell, Master; Sutcliffe, Miss G; Tabor, Mr F S and Mrs; Thullier, Major H; Thurston, Mr J W; Towle, Mr J H; Tregear, Mrs F C and child; Trevor, Capt C P; Vaughan, Capt H H S; Venis, Mr and Mrs; Venis Miss; Vining, Mr J; Voss, Master E; Walker, Mr J W; Waller, Capt R de W; Warre, Mrs H C; Watkins, Mr C R; Watson, Mr H E; Westmorland Wood, Mr A; Westmorland Wood, Mrs and infant; Westmorland, Wood Miss; Whitty, Mr J T and Mrs; Woodhouse, Mr N S; Gordon, Mrs; Nash, Mr E G and Mrs; Tebbutt, Mr; Mossden, Mr H C; Granville, Mrs G; Thurley, Mr P W D; Scott, Capt T H; Lungdana, Mrs and infant.

THE CALEDONIA.

Saturday's Mail steamer, the Caledonia, will also have a full complement of passengers. The list is as follows :—

Agharkar, Mr; Aitken, Mr W; Akalkot, H H The Raja Saheb of; Akalkot, H H The Rani of; Apostolides, Mr E C; Arthur Mr J E; Ashya, Mr T K; Baddeley, Mr S E L; Bakewell, Mr J H; Banerji, Mr R K; Barnes, Mr J Fraser; Basu, Mr B N; Bayldon, Mrs; Bayliss, Mr C V; Beans, Mr; Beechey, Mrs H; Berg, Miss; Bharucha, Mr N K; Bharucha, Mrs and child; Biden, Mr S W; Brice, Mr J N and Mrs; Briggs, Mr A A; Buck, Mrs W T; Burton, Mr J; Butler, Mr G W; Bryce, Major D G; Cameron, Mr A; Cariappa, Mr A. B; Carmana, Mrs A; Chrestien, Mr F E and Mrs; Corbet, Mrs Frederick H M; Corbet, Miss Constance; Cowderay, Mrs and child; Craigie, Mr A; Cruickshank, Mr H T; Davidson, I M S, Lt-Col D M; Devados, Mr M D and Mrs; Drake-Brockman, Lt-Col V G; Duval, Mrs H P; Edwards, Mr V R; Evans, Mr G; Fisher, Mr Thos C; Gahagan, Mr T; Gentles, Captain E; George, Mr W R; Gibbs, Mr R T and Mrs; Gilbert, Mr J C; Gilpin, Miss; Griffith, Mr J; Hadow, Mr M M; Hanna, Mr H B; Harrington, Mr H E; Harrison, Mr A J; Harris, Mr J; Hart, Mr J; Hewlett, Mr K and Mrs; Hill, CSI, CIE, ICS, Hon Mr C H; Hill, Mrs; Hill, Miss; Hill, Miss R and nurse; Hodgkinson, Rev G and Mrs; Homfrey, Mr J; Hosking, Mr G; Hutchinson, Mrs R H S; Hutchinson, Miss; Insch, Mr James; Jackson, Mrs; Jack, Mr J S; Javri, Mr L K; Jenkin, Mr S H; Johnston, Col H M and Mrs; Johnston, Miss Muriel; Kapur, Mr R L; Kapadia, Mrs C D; Knowles, Miss E; Latimer, Mr J H; Livingstone-Learmouth, Mr P; Ley, Mr N K; Lewtas, Col J; Macfarlane, Mr C W M; Mackenzie, Mr D G; Madras, The Hon The Advocate-General of; Maheux, Mr Victor; Maughan, Mr W S; Manley, Major W G H; Marshall, Mr G; Meadows, Capt C A; Mealings, Mr S H; Menon, Mr; Mitchell, Mr A; Montague, Mrs Gerald, Moxon, Miss; Murray, Mr R A C; Napier, Mr C; Newton Deakin, Mrs A M; Nicholls, Mr G D; Nolan, Mrs T G; Novis, Mrs T S; Oldfield, ICS, Hon Mr Justice; Packer, Mr H E; Podger, Mr J F; Porteous, child of Mrs and nurse; Pritchard, Major A G; Prowse, Mr W; Preston, Mr E; Preston, Mr Sidney; Read, Miss W; Rees, Mr J C; Reich, Master Maurice; Reich, Miss Gwladys; Reynolds, Capt G W; Riddell, Maj R B; Roberts, Mrs; Roberts, Mr S G; Rodwell, Miss; Ross, Mr John; Ross, Senator; Sankaran Nair, Sir C; Sanyal, Mr J K; Sarson, Capt E Y; Sassoon, Mr A S; Satta, Mrs C N; Scott, Hon Walter; Smith, Mr A G; Smith, Mrs and child; Smith, Mr S P and Mrs; Souter, CIE, Mrs W L; Spencer, Mrs C G; Spiers, Mr R; Stables, Major A; Steward, Mr C F C and Mrs; Stephen, Lady; Stevenson, Major E H; Stratton, Mr W F; Stringfellow, Mr H P; Symons, Miss B; Tarleton, Mrs and child; Thurlow, Mrs, child, infant and nurse; Tirumavya, Mr K C and Mrs; Thornby, Mr R B; Tomkins, Mr H G and Mrs; Tomlinson, Mr H; Trimming, Mr H A; Tucker, Mrs St G; Turner, Mr J T; Tyers, Mr J E; Vaughan, Lt-Col J C; Vaughan, Mrs, child and nurse; von Schpringer, Mrs; Wallis, Lady; Wallwork, Mr G L; Watts, Mr T H; Wellings, Mr F and Mrs; Westland, Miss A M; Whalley, Mr R W; White, Mr G S; Williams, Mr A E; Williams, Mr A H; Woolcombe, Mrs R; Woolcombe, Miss; Wright, Mr H; Wynne, KCSI, KCIE, Sir Treverdyn; Yeo, Mr Edwin; Yeo, Mrs and child; Young, Mr P; Zobel, Mr Joseph; White, Hon Chief Justice Sir Arnold; Wallis, Hon Justice Sir John; Milligan, Mr S; Rodwell, Mr E G; Pattman, Mr H A; Sawantwadi, Shrimati Babai Saheba Bousa of; Jadhav, Shrimati Maimbai; Hodgkinson, Mr

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.

The Empress, the James Greaves, the Howard and Bullough, and the Imperial Mills Companies, Ordinary General Meetings, in the Office of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, at No. 1, Forbes Street Fort, 4-30 p.m. to 5-10 p.m.

Salle Francaise, Lecture By Prof. Louis Peltier, on "The Age of the Cinema, Fifth Part, Trick Pictures", 6-30 p.m.

Anthropological Society, monthly meeting, B. B. R. A. Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-

Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

[illegible]perial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to [illegible]-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

[illegible]matograph, Sandhurst Road [illegible] to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

TIME TABLE.

[illegible] hours of arrival and [illegible]al Mails and Expres[illegible]ria Terminus daily. [illegible]n all cases:—

[illegible]WAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
[illegible]	12-35	17-3
[illegible]ur)	13-20	21-0
[illegible]	... -9-15	18 0
[illegible]	6-0	21-30
[illegible]inter		
[illegible]	7-40	7-30
[illegible]	11-10	14-45
[illegible]	19-35	8-0
[illegible]	11-30	14-25

[illegible]es Victoria Terminus [illegible]nutes earlier from 1st

[illegible]ress, Five hours after [illegible]alled on Fridays only.
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[illegible]B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)
Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D. Commanding.

April 28.

158 Prize Distributions.—The annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, 29th instant at 2-30 p.m.
Admission by ticket only.
Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of Admission for two Ladies and one Gentlemen.
Extra tickets for a Gentlemen or Lady Rs. 2 each.
Tickets can be obtained from Headquarters.
All Members should wear **Khaki Uniform and Caps**, or **White Mess Kit.**

162 Signalling Class.—Friday 1st May 1914; The Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters on Friday next the 1st May, 1914 at 6-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

317 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday 29th, Afternoon "H" Company.
Thursday 30th, Morning, Divisional and Provincial Medals Competition by 5-40 a.m., Train. Afternoon "H" Coy.
Friday 1st May, Morning Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.
Saturday, 2nd May, Morning Any Coy., Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.
Sunday 3rd, Practice Binning Shield Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus morning 6-15 a.m., afternoon 1-5 p.m. The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

318.—Divisional and Provisional Medals Competition. The Competition for the Divisional and Provisional Medals will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday the 30th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m. Intending Competitors will submit their names to Head-Quarters prior to competition taking place.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

Fackeltanz in Eb ..... Elliot.
Hungarian Dances ... Nos. 1, 2 & 3 ... Brahms.
Valse ..... Beautiful Danube ..... Strauss.
Selection of ...Tostis Popular Songs... Pougher.
Dance of the Hours & Finale from La Gioconda ...Ponchielli.
Melodies from ... The Marriage Market...Jacobi
Patrol ..... Siamese ..... Lincke.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play this evening the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Esplanade Band Stand, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

Overture ..... Mirella ..... Gounod.
Valse ..... Smiles then Kisses ..... Ancliffe.
Selection from the Pearl Girl ..... Felix
Serenade .... Schubert.
Gavotte ..... Premier Bonheur ..... Salabert.
Potpowori ..... Hallo Ragtime ..... Hirsch.
Entracte ..... Heartsease ..... Macbeth.
March Slow ... Entry of the Burglars ... Lotter.

KNOCKED DOWN BY FIRE ESCAPE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Bamasaheb Bahudin, the kalasi who was knocked down and run over by the Babula Tank motor fire escape on Tuesday, while the escape was on its way to the Cotton Green. The man died at the J. J. Hospital, from his injuries.

Mr. John Whiting, foreman in charge of the Babula Tank Fire Brigade station, in giving evidence at the inquest said at 3-40 a. m., on the morning in question, he was going along Jail Road East. There were people sleeping on either side of the road, and consequently he was proceeding cautiously and continually sounding the bell. On arriving at Sandhurst Road junction he had to take a sharp turn. He noticed a man in his way, but thought he could go clear past him as there was just room enough for a motor to go through. On his return to the station, he was informed by the Police that he had knocked down a man. A number of witnesses deposed to having heard the bell of the motor as it passed.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SIR H. E. PROCTER'S RETIREMENT.

A PRESENTATION.

Prior to his departure for England, Sir Henry E. E. Proctor was entertained at a social on Tuesday evening by the members of the Bombay Youngmen's Christain Association, who also took the opportunity of presenting him with a silver vase and cup on the eve of his retirment from Bombay. Mr. D. M. Inglis, the in-coming president occupied the chair and there was a large attendance.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, General Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Ponsford of the Students' Branch made speeches in which they spoke very appreciatingly of the valuable services rendered to the Association by Sir Henry.

Mr. Inglis having made the presentation amid applause, Sir Henry replied in suitable terms thanking the members for the kindness shown to him.

An interesting programme of music was gone through and the gathering dispersed at about 11 p. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major H. H. Cobe, as Second-in-Command of the 13th Lancers.

Lieutenant Furber, King's Own Scottish Borderers, is appointed Adjutant Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

Major-General Gorringe, commanding Bombay Brigade is granted leave for seven months.

Major Doyle, R. F. A. from the Home establishment is posted to the 85thBattery, R. F. A. at Jubbulpore.

Major-General G. Williams, Director-General, Military Works, is granted leave

Colonel J. Dallas, R. E., will officiate as Director-General, Military Works.

for seven months.

Lieutenant Raitt Kerr, R. E., is transfered from the Military Works to the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Brigadier-General Egerton, commanding Ferozepore Brigade, is granted leave for five months.

Major-General Kirkpatrick embarks for India on the 8th May to take up the duties of Director, Military operations vice Major-General Hamilton Gordon.

SIMLA, April 28.

The moves of the 2nd and 11th Lancers between Saugor and Delhi have been deferred till the next relief season.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. De V. Wintle 12th Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. D. Elsmie, 20th Deccan House, have been selected to serve as member and waiting member respectively of the Indian Cavalry Lines Committee No. 2 during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Pollard, 29th Lancers.

The War Office have intimated that it has been decided to adopt for wear at Colonial stations the pattern of white Frock authorised for wear in India by officers of both British and Indian services, *vide* Army Regulations, India, Volume 7, para. 30, as amended by the India Army Order No. 728 of 1913. ... .

ASSOCIATION'S REPORT.

The Report of the Bengal and the Punjab Association for the year 1913-14 has been published, the accounts of the Association which were audited by Messrs. Neilson, King and Simson show a balance debit of approximately Rs. 1,600 on the running of last October's meeting.

This is accounted for by the smallness of the entries in classes C., D. and E. as compared with the previous years, and to the decision of the Council not to make a proportional reduction in the prize lists, donations also had fallen off. The principal decisions of the Council are published on pages 6 to 8 of the Report.

It will be noticed that at the instance of the Military authorities the dates for the Meerut meeting have been fixed for the next and future years to begin on the 3rd week of October. The dates for this year's meeting will therefore be from the 21st to 31st October.

The special B. P. R. A. target for matches beyond 600 yards has been revised and will be as described on page 7 of the Report. The colour of the target will be the same as the old pattern, viz., the lower half green, the upper half grey and the 3 figures badami yellow.

It has also been decided that all iron plates used in falling plates competition will be painted kharki instead of white.

His Excellency Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India, has been pleased to become the President of the Association in succession to Sir O'Moore Creagh who was such a keen supporter of the Association during his term of office as Commander-in-Chief in India.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

The following moves have either been recently completed or are in progress:—11th Rajputs from Dinapore to Dacca; 29th Punjabis from Dacca to Benares; 22nd Punjabis from Meiktilla to Dinapore; 92nd Punjabis from Dacca to Benares; 22nd Punjabis from Benares to Dacca; 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas from Dacca to Tukdar; 16th Rajputs (headquarters wing only) from Jubbulpore to Fort William.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DISOBEDIENT FIREMEN.

REFUSAL TO WORK WHILE AT SEA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Capt. Francis Branchflower True, Master of the S. S. Haelmshire, charged James Thompson and six other firemen of the same steamer with disobedience of lawful commands and continued wilful disobedience. Mr. Godinho conducted the prosecution.

It was alleged that on the 23rd instant the accused were asked to work and refused, and an entry to that effect was made in the log. On the 24th the Captain asked them personally and individually, and as they still refused, he had them arrested. The Chief Engineer, and Chief Officer were examined in corroboration.

The accused offered different pleas. The first complained of the ship being unseaworthy, and of several little fires, as justification for his refusal to work; the second accused said that he had a weak chest and the heat had effected him. He was ill and could not work. The third accused said that he was ill on the 23rd. On the 24th he was willing to resume, but an Indian cooly was put in his place. Three accused pleaded that they were suffering from the effects of intoxication, and one that he was knocked-off on Thursday and so did not work on the Friday. In asking the witnesses questions they pleaded the heat, which the Second Engineer explained to his Worship, was 125 degrees in the engine room. They also complained of the food.

Captain True, on being re-examined, said the food supplied the firemen was according to Board of Trade regulations, that he had no complaints about the heat, although there was some illness due to it, but not serious enough to keep the men from work.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, said that suffering from the effects of intoxication was no excuse. They should have made an effort. He sentenced the accused to seven days' imprisonment, each for disobedience of lawful orders, and one month each for continued wilful disobedience, and ordered that Rs. 17-8 should be deducted from their wages to pay the coolies employed.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Ramrao Madhevrao,, a Hindu, was charged with stealing jewellery valued at Rs. 2,420, belonging to a relative named Baburao Jaisihgrao.

The complainant resides at Prabhadevi Road, and on the 24th instant, he discovered the theft and informed the police. The following day the accused was arrested at Girgaum, under the influence of liquor, and ornaments of the value of Rs.150 were recovered from him. In the course of enquiries it was discovered that the accused had stolen a pair of gold anklets, which theft had not yet been detected.

The accused said he handed three rings over to a woman, whose name he did not know, and that he gave a gold necklace to another woman, who, however, denied having received it.

The case was adjourned.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF MYSORE

MADRAS JUDGE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 28.

It is definitely announced that the Hon. Mr. Justice Miller of the Madras High Court has accepted the Chief Judgeship of Mysore for five years as from 20th July.

By the departure of Mr. Justice Miller the High Court of Madras loses one of its ablest and the most respected Judges. He is the son of the late Sir Alexander Miller, aformer legal member of the Viceroy's Council. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1883 and became a District and Sessions Judge in 1900. In May 1907, he was appointed a judge on the bench of the Madras High Court. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Miller have enjoyed wide popularity in Madras and in many circles they will be greatly missed.

KABULEE MENACE IN CALCUTTA

A GRAVE INDICTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The Kabulee nuisance in Calcutta and its suburbs is going from bad to worse. Instances occur frequently on public throughfare when in the presence of the police they bully and assault their victims.

The Kabulees combine cocaine and opium smuggling with money lending and some have joined the ranks of the city's budmashes.

Last week, a Hindu girl committed suicide as a result of the indignities which were being continually offered to her husband by two Kabulee money lenders. This state of affairs is due to restoration of formidable lathis to the Kabulees and the diminution of prosecution.

CELEBRATION OF VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVALS AT IMPORTANT CENTRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

It has been decided to celebrate the Viceroy's birthday by a children's festival on 18th May, instead of 22nd June.

In view of uncertain June, weather the Committee has wisely fixed the date in May. The fete will be held on a grand scale and a representative committee has been formed to carry out the programme.

News has been also received that children's festivals will be held at several other important centres.

AMBULANCE WORK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HINDU BRIGADE.

The second annual general meeting of the Hindu division of the St. John Ambulance brigade was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Mangaldass Wady, Girgaum, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presiding.

Rao Saheb A.K. Pai presented the Annual Report from which showed that during the year four First Aid Classes were organised in different parts of the city and about 120 students were instructed in First Aid. One class in Nursing was also established as well as a class in Firt Aid in Marathi for mill hands. A fourth class was started in Marathi for Fire Brigade lascars.

Mr. H. G. Clarke, Superintendent of the division, addressing the meeting said that the work done by the division during the the work done by the division during the year under report was very excellent. He did not wish to make any comparison but he said that, though the Hindu community was seven times as big a community as the Parsis in Bombay, yet their ambulance division was not so strong and so well-equipped as that of the Parsis and that was due to want of funds. He hoped that the Hindu community would give plenty of money to this division and in order that it might be put on a sound financial basis he proposed that a financial advisory committee be formed with the Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal and Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobai as patrons and the Hon. Mr. P.D. Pattani, Sir Vassanji Tricumji, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdass, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji as vice-presidents.

Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi seconded the proposal and in doing so he announced a contribution of Rs. 101 from the Raja of Dharampore who was present at the meeting.

The proposal was carried.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He referred to the impetus given to the movement by the help and encouragement given by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. For what was the meaning of the work inculcated and done by this Brigade? It was a work for the relief of human sufferings, and, having regard to the tenets and doctrines of the Hindu scriptures, he could conceive of no movement which should appeal more directly to all Hindus and should enlist their more cordial sympathy than this work. With regard to the work done during the year there was every reason for satisfaction. It was true that it owed encouragement to a few people only but he hoped that in future it would not have to depend on only a few. He had noticed from the Report that the railways had hitherto refused them concession rates and he earnestly hoped that when the matter was properly represented in the proper quarters, they would secure concessions. If they did not find the remedy, they might even appeal to Government and ask to exercise such small influence as they might have in the matter.

ENGLAND-TRAINED TECHNICAL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to find that my friend Mr. Kapilram Vakil, took the rather unusual course of ventilating the grievances of foreign trained Indians, in the public press. I suppose, you will be inclined now to close this interesting but, I am afraid, futile discussion under the heading—"Is it Laissez faire?" Before you do so however, allow me to offer a few remarks as Secretary of the Indian Guild of Science, an association which particularly interests itself in the lot of technically trained Indians.

It appears to me that this public lament as to lack of employment forgets the ordinary laws of supply and demand. I have followed with interest the answer of "Employer" to the three preceeding letters, and I confess that this criticism is far more helpful than the narration of particular grievances. We foreign-trained youths are well aware of the difficulties in the matter of obtaining what we consider suitable employment, but they are eminently such as will not be removed until the average Indian capitalist comes to be a person of broader views and evinces a better interest in the welfare of his own countrymen. But then beggars in the field of Industrial employment must not be choosers, and my friends out on the job-hunt will be the first to recognise I hope that mere carping criticism should be always deprecated. In many cases for employment at the top the difficulties are far more racial than otherwise. I shall be glad if instead of the public manifestation of personal misfortune my friends will band together to take some line of constructive action.

The Indian Guild has been trying during the last three years to bring together technically trained Indians in all parts of the world. It is lamentable indeed, that a student going abroad from here has very often as much idea of the possibilities of employment on his return in the particular industry he selects, as a donkey has about metaphysics. His choice often falls on some particular industry for its study abroad for no other reason than that his friends think it is a very good thing to take up. I have known a case where a student went abroad with the idea of studying electrical engineering, then changed it after six months for paper manufacture and was found after a year to interest himself in the study of fermentation. This, of course is an extreme case, but it brings out clearly the necessity of supplying students with as much accurate information as possible as to the feasibility of taking up any particular line of technological study, and also of pointing out to them the possibilities of employment when they return. The Indian Guild of Science and Technology has now started an appointments Board Scheme, with the object of bringing the Indian capitalist and the technically-trained Indian together. May I not ask our friends the "England returned" youths, through your medium, to come and help us in making the scheme a success instead of irritating the capitalist by a useless criticism of his failings?

Yours etc.,
L. G. KHARE.
Hon. Sec. I. G. S. T. Bombay Section.
Broacha Bldgs. Bombay 2.
April 28.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Indian Post Office is making a trial experiment by issuing advertisements in the booklets in which half-anna and anna stamps are sold to the public.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has sanctioned the continuance for a further period of one year, at a cost of Rs. 1,788-11-2 per annum, of the Puntive Police Post located at the village of Bhatla in the Hissar District.

Referring to the unveiling of his statue in Calcutta, Lord Kitchener, writing to Maharaja Tagore says:—"The situation that has been chosen on the Red Road is an excellent one, and I am proud to stand by the side of Lord Roberts."

Captain C. Maxwell Lefroy, who is well-known in the China Station, has been appointed flag captain to Vive-Admiral Pierse, commanding the East Indies Squadron, and Captain of the flagship "Swiftsure," sister battleship of "Triumph" at Hongkong.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Frederick Austin, I.C.S., until recently Collector of Madras. He also acted as Secretary to Government in the Local and Municipal Department for a short time. Mr. Austin was much interested in mission work, and in the Empire Day movement.

Sections of Armed Police have been temporarily deputed in Eastern Bengal to do outpost duty and the guarding of treasuries. To what regiment these duties will subsequently be assigned has not yet transpired. The question of increase in, as well as improvement of the status of the Police force in Faridpur and Eastern Bengal districts is at present under discussion.

The Punjab Land Revenue Administration report bears testimony to the good work being done by the co-operative credit societies. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to find that "takavi" advances are still widely appreciated by the people, but it is still more gratifying to note the steadily increasing tendency of agriculturists to utilise advances from the co-operative societies for the purposes to which "takavi" loans are most frequently applied.

"The Statesman" asserts that it has been ascertained on further enquiry into the suicide of the "Kayastha" girl in 26, Jeliapara Street, Calcutta, that the girl made a dying declaration to the effect that she decided to commit suicide because some Kabulis had been abusing her husband who owed them Rs. 26. The police started an enquiry with the result that two Kabulis residing near the Bow Bazar thana were arrested on Friday afternoon.

Pandit Banke Rai reports from Delhi, the recent discovery of the impression of a foot-print on the Wezirabad Road, Delhi, in the hills being demolished opposite the old magazine. The measuresments are thirty-two inches long and ten inches wide and the Pandit is of opinion that it dates to the time of the Pandavas. The Chief Commissioner, after inspection, has ordered a railing for protection and Rai Bahadur Lala Sheo Prasad, C.I.E., has undertaken the whole cost of the railing.

The Madras Government order on the report submitted by Mr. H. C. Smapson, Deputy Director of Agriculture on the preliminary cattle survey, conducted by him at the instance of the Government of India, is published. The Government have come to the conclusion that the time has come for them to take an active part in the preservation and improvement of the best breeds of cattle in this Presidency. The work will be relegated to the Agricultural Department, to the staff of which will be added a Deputy Director with experience in stock-raising, whose duty it will be to establish and manage stock farms in localities where a good breed of cattle exists.

While Mr. A. Keays was disposing of cruelty to animal cases on Friday, at Kyd Street, Calcutta, Mr. Swiney, the Superintendent of the S. P. C. A., brought to his notice the fact that many people would prosecute more cases, even more cruel than those brought to His Worship's notice, but for the fact that they would have to attend Court, which would be a source of considerable trouble to them and in many cases the prosecutors would not be able to get leave from office. Mr. Keays informed Mr. Swiney that in future any outside people prosecuting cruelty cases would not necessarily have to attend Court. It would be sufficient, Mr. Keays said, for the prosecutor to make the driver over to the nearest constable and write his name and address in the constable's pocket book as a guarantee of good faith. Mr. Swiney thanked his worship and intimated that he would endeavour to have such a notice printed for the information of the public.

COLOUR AND DISEASE.

THE EFFECTS OF LIGHT ON BACTERIA.

The experiments of Mme. Victor Henri, which have led to the discovery that the character of bacteria can be changed by the action of ultra-violet light, receive confirmation in England by somewhat similar effects that have been recently produced with visible light of longer wave-length, says "The Times." Bacteria have been grown continuously, and repeatedly sub-cultivated, under the influence of certain definite regions of the spectrum, with remarkable results both on their colour and on their size and rate of growth.

The most interesting results were perhaps those obtained with yeasts; fermentation in shallow vessels flooded with deep orange light took place with nearly twice the ordinary rapidity, but violet light was found to retard the process. Bacteria of pronounced colours, due to natural pigmentation, have also been cultivated in tubes placed under the direct rays of the spectrum, and in some cases the colour of the bacteria has disappeared. Orange-coloured cocci treated in this way and grown in blue light for several weeks became perfectly white, and their loss of pigmentation appears to be permanent, as when grown again under normal conditions successive sub-cultivations remained white. Their pathogenic properties have not so far been tested, but it now seems probable that these also would be changed.

SPORTING NEWS.

W. I. FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

PAST YEAR'S SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

The annual meeting of the Western India Football Association was held on Tuesday at Killick Building, Fort, Bombay, Sir Henry E. E. Procter, the President of the Association, being in the chair.

Mr. H. Elliott read the Annual Report, which was as follows:—

The working for the past season has, on the whole, been very satisfactory, the total receipts being Rs. 7,487-6-6 against Rs. 5,493-5-8 for the previous season, shewing an increase of Rs. 1,994-0-10, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,831-7-3 against Rs. 5,451-4-11, an increase of Rs. 380-7-3 only. The balance of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,655-15-3 of which Rs. 1,000 was given away to charity (Rs. 500 to Military Institution and Rs. 500 to Local Institutions), leaving a credit balance on the season's workings of Rs. 655-15-3. It should be noted that the expenditure, whilst only showing an increase of Rs. 380-7-3 on the pervious season includes an amount of Rs. 963-4-9 for iron-fencing gates and turnstiles purchased outright and now the property of the Association.

A new trophy to be called the "Advocate of India Challenge Cup" was presented for the Harwood League Competition by Mr. Gordon of the "Advocate of India," and a new competition for the Harwood Challenge Cup was inaugurated called the "Harwood Charity Competition" and open to Civilian teams which had taken part in the Harwood League.

It will be noticed that there was a great falling off in receipt for the Charity competitions. There was also a falling off in the attendance during the second part of the Harwood League, that is after the finish of the Rover's Tournament, and it has been decided this year that Harwood League proper shall be limited to 7 teams so that this competition will be finished before the start of the Rover's Tournament. Should however there be a larger number of entries and a ground available for the purpose, it is proposed to run a second division of the Harwood League.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

There were 11 entries for this competition against 8 for the previous season, and it was decided that the clubs should play each other once only instead of twice as during previous seasons, thus making a total of 55 matches against 56, but as the Commercial Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. withdrew near the end of the season owing to their inability to raise a team, only 49 matches were actually played.

Winners: Sherwood Foresters.
Runners up: Sherwood Foresters "A."
Receipts Rs. 2,838-12-0 against Rs. 2,482-0-0 for 1912.

ROVER'S TOURNAMENT.

As an experiment this competition was played between the first and second half of the "Harwood League" so as not to clash with the "Durand Tournament." There were 17 entries against 16 for the previous season.

Winners: Royal Scots.
Runners up: Durham Light Infantry.
Leslie Running Cup: Winners, Durham Light Infantry.
Receipts Rs. 4,470-0-0 against Rs. 2,406-4-0 for 1912.

JUNIOR ROVER'S TOURNAMENT.

There were 6 entries for this competition.
Winners: B. E. S. High School.
Runners up: St. Mary's "B."
Running Cup: St. Mary's "B."
Receipts Rs. 29-8-0 against Rs. 43-0-0 for 1912.

UNION JACK CHARITY MATCH.

There were only 2 entries for this competition, Military and Civilians, the latter team winning.
Receipts Rs. 21-0-0 against Rs. 360-8-0 for 1912.

HARWOOD CHARITY COMPETITION.

For this competition there were only 3 entries, the G. I. P. Rly. Institute winning.
Receipts Rs. 43-0-0 against Rs. 131-12-0 for 1912.

The Chairman moving the adoption of the Report said they had a very successful season.

Col. Vincent seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. R. Cadell was elected President; Col. Vincent, Col. Street, Mr. Colin Ross, and Mr. Haig-Browne, Vice-Presidents; and Messrs. R. W. Smart and H. Elliott were elected Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Only one game was played yesterday in connection with the Tournament, this being in the "B" Class of the Singles. Fox and Hoare met on level terms, but the former was altogether too good for his opponent. In the first set he won three games, lost one and then went out. In the second he went away with the first four, and again only lost one As remarked when he last played, he is very well in for the mark on which he is on and will take a deal of beating in subsequent games.

Result:—
"B" Class Singles:—V. F. E. Fox, Scr., beat C. E. Hoare, Scr, 6-1, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The match between England and Nicholson to decide which is to enter the final was again postponed till to-day.

There are three games in the Doubles, all of which decide which are to enter the semi-finals. They are as follows:—

Croft and Sephton v. Wilkinson and Fox.

Clayton and Latimer v. Bartlett and Hutcheson.

Orr and McCormick v. Lowndes and McCormack.

NEW GOLF COURSE AT SALSETTE.

Bombay golfers will be interested to hear that a scheme is on foot to provide Bombay with what it is hoped will turn out to be a reatlly good golf course.

Experiments were carried out privately in Salsette during the last rains, and as they were encouraging enough to justify further developments, it has been decided to lay out a trial 9 hole links for use during the coming monsoon. A temporary committee has been formed to carry out these experiments, and subscriptions have been asked from a limited number of those interested in the scheme to cover current expenses.

Should the experience of the next six months prove satisfactory it is intended to form a club and proceed with the construction of a permanent golf link.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Russell, Public Works Secretary to the Government of India, takes three months' leave with effect from 21st July andit is expected that local arrangements will bem ade in his place to carry on the duties.

E. K. PUNCH,

Australia's most popular Cordial. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. It is an invaluable health giver to tropical residents.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

WOODS.—April 12th, at Ravensdale, Simla, the wife of Major G. G. Woods, R.A., of a son.

DEATHS.

CAREY.—At Bombay, on 27th April, 1914, Julia Carey, aged 63 years. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing children, Interred at Sewree Cementery.

DEBENHAM.—April 10th, at hr residence No. 42, Elliott Road, Margaret Pamela, the dearly beloved wife of C. Debenham, aged 59 years.

VANHORN.—April 10th, at Laltpur, Rev. David. T. VanHorn aged 40 years.

LEADING TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLE.	
A New Spirit	6
Mr. Wilson's Way Out	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Mexican War	7
Smuggling of Arms in Ulster	7
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
The Rangoon Navjot	7
Other Telegrams	8 & 9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Hockey in Bombay	8
The Cotton Fires	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
LEGAL NEWS.	
High Court Cases	9
Bombay Police Courts	8
GENERAL NEWS.	
All-India News in Brief	5
Wealth at 24	9
Indian Music	11
Truce of Fire	10
SPORTING NEWS	5
WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL & SHIPPING	4
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Mrs. Maud Mann	11
Notable Dinner at the Taj	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 29, 1914.

A NEW SPIRIT.

The Government of India are to be congratulated on the Resolution issued on Friday last in regard to the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph services. The details of the scheme have been, on the whole, admirably planned, presenting what may be accepted for the present as a successful solution of the many intricate administrative, financial and technical problems involved in the fusion of the two services. The most striking feature of the Resolution, however, is an indication of the new spirit which appears to animate Government in their attitude towards the claims of the humblest of its officials, for the scheme just sanctioned includes, and actually encourages, the free promotion of subordinates to the highest appointments. This means the inauguration of a new policy in the history and administration of the public services in India which is likely to have far-reaching and beneficent effects, for the scheme distinctly lays down, in regard to the recruitment of the superior staff of the Traffic branch of the Telegraphs, that eventually that branch will consist of specially selected officers who will be recruited "as far as possible" from subordinates "selected at any stage of their service." This has the effect of throwing open the entire branch, comprising posts rising from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,000 a month, to all telegraph subordinates, and even the humble operator on Rs. 40 a month is now entitled to feel that he can no longer be debarred by statute or regulation from rising to the highest rung of the official ladder. The same principle is to be observed in the Engineering branch of the Telegraphs; for, subject to any changes which may be necessary as the result of the Public Services Commission's recommendations, the Engineering branch is to be recruited in future, one-half from England, one-fourth in India, and the remaining one-fourth by promotion from the subordinate ranks. With such prospects in view it is certain that the agitation among the Telegraph subordinates, of which there have been several manifestations in the past few years, will now rapidly subside. As a matter of fact, the Government of India have, by their new scheme of recruitment to the Telegraphs removed the main causes of dissatisfaction in the Postal and Telegraph services. A redistribution of duties has been arranged, facilitating the disposal of work; dual control in combined post and telegraph offices has been abolished, making for increased economy and efficiency; and, chiefly, officers are to be employed in future on duties for which they have been recruited and trained. Altogether the scheme of amalgamation, which bears considerable resemblance to the system in force in England, Holland, Belgium and Italy, will not only provide a stimulus to the officers concerned, but will enable the public to reap greater advantages from the working of the two services than hitherto, inasmuch as not only an improved service but a considerable ultimate saving in the Government's annual expenditure might be hopefully expected.

It is of considerable interest to note that the scheme for the whole of India outlined in the Resolution follows the lines of that which has been in force in the Bombay Central Posts and Telegraphs Circle since July 1st 1912, where the innovations then introduced have, we believe, been conspicuously successful. Briefly, the reorganisation scheme comprises a Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs on Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000 a month, who will be assisted in the administration of the Telegraph service by a Chief Engineer of Telegraphs and a staff of five expert officers. The post of Electrical Engineer-in-Chief is to be abolished, but three officers with special technical knowledge will be provided to assist the Director-General and the Chief Engineer. There will be four administrative charges; the Bombay Postal Circle and the Central and Madras Postal Circle; the Punjab Postal Circle and the United Provinces Postal Circle; the Bengal and Assam and the Behar and Orissa Postal Circles (which take the place of the Bengal and the Eastern Bengal and Assam Postal circles); and the Burma Postal Circle. The three first-named charges will be placed under officers of the standing of the present Directors of Telegraph Circles, who will henceforth be styled Directors of Telegraph Engineering. These officers will be responsible not only for the design, construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, but also for the fitting of telegraph offices, the working of telephone exchanges, and the erection and maintenance of power work. The traffic work will, as we have mentioned, be kept entirely separate under a branch which is to be controlled by the Deputy Director-General. These are, roughtly, the principal features of a scheme which has been carefully conceived and planned by Sir Stewart Wilson, who may well be styled the father of the new Telegraph service. Several witnesses, it may be recalled, were examined before the Royal Commission last year on the constitution of the Telegraph Department in special relation to the prospects it offered to competent subordinates, and their evidence made it sufficiently clear that the Department needed a thorough overhauling from root to branch. We do not know if Sir Stewart Wilson has anticipated the recommendations of the Commission in regard to the entry of subordinates into the higher ranks, which has hitherto been steadily resisted by the "Imperial" services, but any rate this acute problem has been handled and solved by him and by the Government in a generous and statesmanlike manner, not only thereby earning for him the grateful thanks of a large class of useful and deserving public servants, but also establishing a precedent which cannot fail to influence the Government's treatment of other Departments. It is not indeed unreasonable to expect the spirit in which the reorganisation of the Posts and Telegraphs has been carried out,—a spirit that is quite spacious in comparison with the views re-iterated with gramophone-like similarity before the Royal Commission by official witnesses,—will, now it has expressed itself in this one instance, gradually permeate the whole fabric of the official services in India; and it gives hope that the Government of India have realised that the time has come to put into practice the oft-expressed sentiment of providing adequately for the aspirations of Indians in the services, regardless of any recommendations which the Commission may or may not make in this respect.

MR. WILSON'S WAY OUT.

The official announcement from Washington, reported by Reuter to-day, that General Huerta has accepted the offer of mediation made to him may be interpreted as the beginning of the end so far as the American adventure is concerned. For, whatever may be the outcome of the *pourparlers* between the mediating Republics and Mexico, there is every probability that the dispute between Mr. Wilson and General Huerta on the point of the demanded salute will be more or less satisfactorily settled. The latter doubtless knows how to bend with dignity, and the President of the United States is expected to accept the reparation that may be offered with as good a grace as he can. The comic papers will doubtless make capital out of the situation, but all can hardly end as happily as the proverbial marriage bells unless President Wilson makes drastic modifications in his Latin-American policy, and unless the proposition that he put forward recently, that no Government would be tolerated by the United States which was not based on constitutional principles is treated by the State Department as in the nature of a pious maxim rather than a guiding principle of its foreign policy. Altogether Mr. Wilson cuts rather a sorry figure at the moment. Like a zealous missionary despoiled of a prospective "convert," Mr. Wilson finds himself, by the force of unforeseen circumstance, frustrated in his attempt to inculcate the principles of high political morality on the *de facto* ruler of a neighbouring and independent State. He calculated on the name and prestige and resources of the United States to bring Huerta to book for an alleged insult, forgetful of the complexity of the international questions any aggressive action on his part would be certain to raise. And not the least of these questions is the vital one of the very existence of the South American States. Towards these States the United States has, it must be confessed, pursued a policy of marked inconsistency. Not only has her policy depended on the individuality of each President, but not a little upon the spirit of the times. The American Foreign Office has swung between the poles of "dollar diplomacy" and *caveat emptor*. Different administrations have taken different, and often divergent, views of their duties and responsibilities in regard to American capital invested in Central and South America. And some of these views have not seldom been the reverse of altruistic. Indeed, the United States has practically put a premium on revolution in Latin-America. Before President Wilson's regime she acted on the principle of recognising a President *de facto*, without inquiring too narrowly into the validity of his right to the office. This naturally had the effect of whetting the appetite of "rebel" leaders, who all aspired to be dictators. If they succeeded, they were accepted by the United States and other foreign nations; if they failed, they went under. Of course, there are grave disadvantages under such a scheme of things, but nevertheless it is not the business of the United States to set a foreigner's house in order, as Mr. Wilson seemed to think. It is patent that the forms of constitutional Government merely exist, among the half-developed population of Mexico, to screen one or other form of oligarchy. As Huerta himself said last year:

> It will require many years to bring the country to the point at which millions are able to go to the polls, cast an intelligent ballot, and abide by the result. What the people of the whole world want for Mexico is that she shall have, not a Government fashioned on the lines of the Governments of England, the United States, Germany, or France, but a Government adapted to the needs of the people of Mexico, and able to maintain peace in the country.

We think Mr. Wilson might well let it stand at that, and let Mexico work out her own destiny.

Notes of the Day.

The Situation in Ulster.

Nothing could more vividly indicate the gravity of the situation at the moment in Ulster than that Ministers should pass over in silence ninety questions on the paper without a single protest from the Opposition. It is evident that both sides recognise that the wholesale landing of arms by force creates a position that the Government can no longer ignore, while Mr. Asquith's declaration makes it clear that they are about to take action of a strong and effective character. Whether such action, however, will be directed against the leaders of the movement, who were sitting in the House and listening to the Premier's statement is doubtful. But, if Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig are to be arrested at all, it would certainly be more effective to do so while they are in London and not in Ulster. What strikes one most forcibly, in view of what has now occurred, is that it is a pity, —at any rate from the point of view of the Government,—that the intention, so wrongly attributed to them, of a plan to seize the depots and anticipate the activity of the "rebels" did not exist; although of course had they thus frustrated the Orange plans; they would have been hotly criticised for assuming an aggressive attitude.

The Arms in Ulster.

It would be interesting to have some reliable details of the character of the arms which have just been successfully landed in Ulster. According to Reuter's telegram the estimates of the number of arms imported into Ireland vary between 24,600 and 40,000 with from one million to three million-and-a-half cartridges. If the smaller figures in each case are correct this gives an allowance of about 40 rounds of ammunition to each rifle; if we take the higher figures in each case we get a little over double that number of rounds; if we take the most favourable view, namely 24,600 rifles and three and-a-half million cartridges, we get an allowance of 140 odd rounds per rifle. Even this is not very startling and is certainly far from sufficient with which to embark on a campaign, especially of a guerilla-like nature, which is what the Ulster volunteers probably have in view. Of course, these figures may only refer to the arms smuggled in on this occasion, and there may have been already a stock of ammunition in the arsenals of the Orange forces. But the opinion of investigators seems to agree that hitherto there was no effective stock of ammunition and that the rifles were a very mixed lot, consisting largely of the obsolete Martini-Henry and a discarded Italian Army rifle with a magazine for two cartridges only. It may be added that it is very doubtful whether such rifles as can be bought in Germany for the purposes of a rebellion would be of an up-to-date pattern, and they have to be accepted without the severe tests imposed in the case of rifles supplied to a regular army.

The Need for Immediate Action.

However whether the "rebel" forces are sufficiently well-armed, or not to be in a position to indulge in any sort of practical defiance of the forces of the Crown, it is clear that the open landing of arms for such a purpose cannot be allowed to pass, and that it would not suffice merely to establish a blockade for the prevention of any further importation. The "Daily Chronicle's" demand that troops should be drafted in to confiscate the imported arms before there is time to distribute them to the regiments is a very proper one. There is no doubt that the Government has been reluctant to do anything that would precipitate a state of hostilities, and that the most ardent Home Ruler shares that reluctance. But strong and resolute action now is the only alternative to a worse state of affairs later on. The seizure of the various depots and drill halls established by the Volunteers, the confiscation of their arms, the declaration of martial law, and the garrisoning of troops in the various centres, should be a comparatively easy matter now, and, if carried out on a sufficiently [illegible] would probably be effective in the power of the "rebels" to ice action. But, if [illegible] task may become [illegible]

A Case for the Pr[illegible]

"Once a thief [illegible] demnation which [illegible] and the difficulty [illegible] securing employment [illegible] an honest life [illegible] the Courts of [illegible] changed the [illegible] A.H.S. Aston[illegible] trate, on Tuesday [illegible] sentence of two [illegible] ment, with one [illegible] ment, on one Vi[illegible] of stealing a purse [illegible] cash from the pocket [illegible] Shardaprasad. The accused [illegible] report his residence to the police [illegible] years after his release, and after [illegible] tence had been passed he made a pathetic application that a situation should be found for him on his being released from jail. All his Worship could do was to refer the accused to the Prisoners' Aid Society. One is unable, of course, to say whether the present is a deserving case or not. But the Society recently formed to meet the needs of offenders is a step in the right direction, and although it is impossible to gauge the work of a body which is still in its infancy, there can be no doubt that it has an immense scope. We trust they will give the present case their attention.

The Retiring Dewan of Travancore.

Dewan Bahadur Rajagopalchari, C.I.E., Dewan of Travancore, will lay down the charge of his high office on the 11th proximo after five years of loyal service rendered to the State. Though the Dewan Bahadur's tenure of office has not been distinguished by any great and striking act of statesmanship, and though he had to contend against a certain amount of unpopularity with important sections of the population of the State, from the financial point of view at least his regime would be called a success. For while in the year previous to his assumption of office, the State budget had to face a deficit of over 2 lakhs,—a deficit which threatened to become chronic,—ever since Mr. Rajagopalchari assumed charge the revenue of the State has risen year after year, so that from an aggregate revenue of one crore six years ago, it had risen to one crore and 48 lakhs in the year just ended. It has also to be acknowledged to the retiring Dewan's credit that the Educational Department of the State has materially benefited by the reforming hand of Mr. Rajagopalchari. With the increase of revenue Mr. Rajagopalachari was also able to reorganise some of the departments of the State and to raise the scale of pay in several branches of the public service. The frequent tours which he undertook and the conferences he held with heads of departments and the institution of commissions to enquire into and report on the grievances of particular communities and the passing of the Nair regulation also deserve mention.

The Shwedagon Pagoda.

The Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon which was referred to in Reuter's telegram the other day complaining of the neglect of soldier's graves is one of the sights of Burma. As one sails up the river to Rangoon in the early morning, he can hardly fail to see the gilt *htis* of this famous shrine gleaming in the distance. A nearer view shows the beautiful symmetry of the great domes, parts of which were covered with a thin layer of gold some years ago as an offering to Gautama by a pious Burman. Indeed, wealthy Burmese have vied with one another to enrich this Pagoda, and the inside is even more gorgeous than the outside. A long flight of stone steps leads up to the shrine, or rather shrines, for there are numerous smaller pagodas containing images of Buddha in every position. Some of the images are so huge as to have an almost grotesque effect, but the prevailing type is strangely beautiful, the effect being heightened by the wonderful carved woodwork in which the Burmese excel. Thousands of worshippers throng the shrine at all hours of the day, and, indeed, hundreds of people, including numerous *hpongyis* (priests), live in the Pagoda itself, supported by the Buddhist public. The graves of British soldiers, to which Dr. Finlay alludes, are towards the end of the courtyard overlooking the moat.

Official and Personal.

Sir Tarakvath Palit is lying seriously ill at his Ballygunge residence in Calcutta.

A Government Resolution announces

SMUGGLING OF ARMS IN ULSTER

SERIOUS SITUATION.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED IN SILENCE.

"GRAVE AND UNPRECEDENTED OUTRAGE."

[redacted]MIER'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

[redacted]TAINED AT AYR.

[redacted]EGRAM.)
[redacted]NDON, April 27.
[redacted] regarding Ulster
[redacted]e in the House
[redacted] were answered
[redacted]ing regarded as
[redacted]iance of the recent
[redacted]nd Captain Craig
[redacted]benches.
[redacted]T TO VINDICATE
[redacted]RITY OF LAW.
[redacted]o Mr. Lough on the subject [redacted] recent importation of arms into Ulster, Mr. Asquith said.—In view of this grave and unprecedented outrage, the House may rest assured that the Government will take without delay proper steps to vindicate the authority of the law and to protect the officers and servants of the King (loud cheers), and His Majesty's subjects in exercise of their duties and the enjoyment of their legal rights.

A STEAMER DETAINED AT AYR.

CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL CARRIAGE OF ARMS.

LARNE, Aril 28.

The steamer Roma has been detained at Ayr on the charge of illegal carriage of arms.

It is alleged that the Roma was about to sail for Ayr on Friday night when she was seized by the Ulster volunteers.

The volunteers employed her in taking arms from the gun-runner to Belfast. The crew were powerless.

FREQUENT MEETINGS BETWEEN EARL ROBERTS AND SIR E. CARSON.

LONDON, April 28.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Earl Roberts visited Sir Edward Carson yesterday and that they have been seeing each other fairly frequently lately.

UNIONIST PRESS ON GUN-RUNNING.

DISTRIBUTION IN PROVINCE COMPLETED.

LONDON, April 28.

The Unionist papers continue to publish columns of description regarding the gun-running in Ulster. They declare that not another rifle is now required by the volunteers. The work of distribution in the provinces is nearly accomplished and the arms have been securely hidden in small lots. Hundreds of motors were employed.

HOW SECRECY WAS OBSERVED.

As an instance of the secrecy observed it is stated that in a procession of sixty-four cars the only one man aware of the destination, was the leading driver.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BUDGET.

LONDON, April 28.

Owing to the exigencies of the political situation, the Budget has been postponed until May 4th.

ARMY ANNUAL BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 27.

The House of Lords passed the Army Annual Bill on the second reading.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crewe informed Lord Lansdowne that there had been no instructions to move troops in Ireland, but he could say nothing as to whether movements were contemplated.

PREMIER IN AUDIENCE OF KING.

A FULL CABINET MEETING.

Mr. Asquith had audience of the King late in the afternoon after which the full Cabinet met.

Mr. Birrell interviewed the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin.

POLICE REINFORCED.

ORDERS TO SEARCH MOTOR-CARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.

The "Daily News" states that the police in Ulster have been reinforced and ordered to search motor-cars and arrest the occupants if arms are found therein.

Everything was quiet in Londonderry yesterday. Apparently the police have no special orders except closely to watch the movements of motor-cars. Motorists on pleasure trips had their numbers taken at every barracks in Donegal.

THE DEAD COASTGUARD.

VOLUNTEERS' FUND FOR HIS FAMILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.

The Ulster volunteers have opened a fund for the family of the dead coastguard.

SEARCH LIGHTS ON BELFAST.

GENERAL MACREADY IN COMMAND OF POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.

General Macready has taken over the command of police in the Belfast district.

Five warships arrived from Larne yesterday evening and played search-lights on the town and the entrance to Belfast Lough.

ADVENTURES OF THE GUNRUNNER.

TRAMPED SEAS FOR THREE WEEKS IN GALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.

A thrilling description is given of the adventures of the gunrunner, the Norwegian hooker Fanny. She tramped the seas for three weeks in gales without papers. She was three times re-painted and re-christened. She eventually anchored in Yarmouth roads to provision and repair. A man went thence to London, got in touch with Ulster and then went to Lundy Island where he met the Mountjoy which was chartered and manned by volunteers.

The arms were trans-shipped in the first place a hundred miles south of Tuskarrock and in the second place to Cardigan Bay, whence the Mountjoy, in the guise of a collier, leisurely proceeded to Ulster, a member of the Ulster Unionist Council boarding her at sunset on Friday and directing the run to Larne.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2

The Plural Voting Bill has passed the second reading by 324 to 247 votes.

PRINCE OF WALES ON CRUISE.

SIX DREADNOUGHTS AT LAMLASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.

The "Daily Mail" states that six Dreadnoughts, including the Collingwood with the Prince of Wales on board, arrived at Lamlash, yesterday.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

DETAILS OF INTER-DEPENDENT NEGOTATIONS TO BE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, April 27.

Points of details in the Baghdad Railway negotations are constantly arising which require time to be discussed and the agreement cannot be published until the entire group of inter-dependent negotiations between the Powers interested in Turkish railway development has been concluded.

BTITISH STEAMER GUTTED BY PIRATES

180 PASSENGEES MISSING.

CAPTAIN AND CHIEF ENGINEER RESCUED.

HONGKONG, April 28.

Pirates have burnt and gutted the British steamer Taion off Kiau. Incoming steamers rescued 158 passengers, but 180 are missing. The captain and chief engineer were rescued.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ALEXANDRIA, April 27.

Captain Fawcett, the Marine Superintendent of the Khedivial Mail Company, has been murdered in his home. The motive for the crime is not known.

FIRE AT FELIXSTOWE.

BATH HOTEL DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Bath Hotel, Felixstowe, has been destroyed by fire. The outbreak is believed to have been the work of Suffragettes.

GERMAN SECRETARY'S VISITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that Herr Kuehn's visit to the South German Courts recently was purely one of courtesy and was in no way connected with fresh war levies, new armaments or taxation.

A previous telegram on the subject was to the effect that Herr Kuehn, Secretary to the Treasury, and returned from a round of visits to the South German Courts. The newspapers believed that he had been negotiating for their consent to further heavy increase in the Imperial taxation for military purposes.

NORTHERN EPIRUS.

EVACUATED BY THE GREEKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, April 28.

The Greek troops have completely evacuated Northern Epirus.

AMALGAMATION OF GERMAN BANKS.

BIGGEST FINANCIAL TRANSACTION ON RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, April 27.

The biggest financial transaction ever effected in Germany has just been completed by the amalgamation of the Disconto-Gesellschaft and the Schaffhausen Bankverein. The whole capital has been transferred to the Disconto-Gesellschaft which has increased its capital by 75 million marks to 300 million.

SECOND BALLOTS IN FRENCH ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.

There will be 225 second ballots in the French elections. The results so far indicate a verdict in favour of Three Years' Military service, Proportional Representation, and Income Tax, without a compulsory declaration of incomes.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, April 28.

Several Native Chiefs will come up to Simla this summer. The Maharaja of Benares will come up next month and the Young Maharaja of Dholpore willstay at "High Lands" for the season.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

SOMEWHAT STEADIER TONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 28.

The Calcutta share market to-day had a somewhat steadier tone. Transactions included:—Coal,—Bengal Nagpur 34; East Indian 35½; Equitable (ord) 22¼; Rangee 20½; Sendra 13½; Teetulmuri Union 11¼; Jute,—Alliance (ord) 125; Bilveders (ord) 103½; Delta (ord) 126; Fort Glocester (ord) 140; Chanknarrah (ord) 189; Kamarhatty (ord) 118.

Miscellaneous:—Chumparan Sugar 65.

THE RANGOON NAVJOT

MORE ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

COMPLAINT AGAINST TWO GUJARATI EDITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, April 28.

In the District Magistrate's Court to-day Mr. Doctor filed a complaint on behalf of Mr. J. O. Contractor, Manager for Burma, of the Singer Manufacturing Co., charging with defamation Mr. R. N. Vachaghandy, Editor and publisher of the "Sanj Vartaman" (evening news) a Gujarati paper of Bombay.

THE PLAINT.

In the complaint, the petitioner stated, that he and his wife, both Parsi Zorasatrians were married in 1901 and had a son named Behram. The initiation ceremony of the child into the Zorasatrian faith was held on the 24th March by the High Priest, Dastoor Kaikobad of Deccan, who was then on a temporary visit here.

On the previous day the Dastoor performed two other similar ceremonies of a lady and child, Mrs. S. Cowasjee and Bella Cowasjee, with whom the petitioner was in no way related.

The petitioner was informed that over the above two ceremonies a controversy was raging in the Bombay Gujarati papers, in which repeated imputations have been made as to the birth and parentage of those two persons.

In the issue of the accused's paper dated April 17th, in the course of the article the following passage occurred,—"Moreover the Dastoorji is said to have performed in continuation even a third and similar half-caste Navjote ceremony that is the Navjote of an issue with mixed blood in it, or of a bastard," referring thereby to the Navjote of the petitioner's son.

The imputation being clearly to the effect that the son was a bastard. The petitioner prayed for an order on the accused under section 500 I. P. C. and prayed for a warrant.

The advocate also filed on behalf of the same petitioner a complaint charging Mr. Billimoria, editor and publisher of the "Charag," a Gujarati monthly, with defamation in publishing the same libel in his issue for April.

His Worship transferred both the complaints to the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate who after recording the statements of the complainant reserved orders till to-morrow.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

A HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, April 28.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed at Delhi to-day.

Mr. Ross Alston, leading counsel for the prosecution, continued his examination of Mr. Brewster, Deputy Superintendant, C. I. D., Calcutta, a handwriting expert. Witness deposed that a photograph produced was the enlargement of certain words picked out to shew the peculiarities of the letters A. D. and O. when following another letter. When this occurred witness explained that the result was what he termed overwfiting. In the photograph witness pointed out that, instead of carrying the last stroke of the M in May up to the top of the following letter, the writer carried the stroke to the bottom of the succeeding letter. This peculiarity, witness said, also occurred in the enlarged letter known to have been written by Srish Ghose, cousin of Rash Behari, and was a marked peculiarity. Counsel then took witness through other peculiarities of Srish Chander Ghose's writing which occurred in the letter signed Amir. This letter was posted at Harrison Road, Calcutta, addressed to Monnoo Lal. It had been intercepted and handed over to the police. The letter asked the addressee, who was addressed as Manick, to come to Calcutta with Rs. 100; there was special work for him to do in Calcutta. The letter also referred to the progress of a movement and the want of support in certain quarters. Witness further shewed how in Srish Chander Ghose's petition to Government he had taken more pains in the formation of the letters, though the peculiarities still remained. Witness continued to demonstrate exhaustively various other peculiarities in Srish Chander Ghose's handwriting. The evidence was of necessity technical; every little point having to be examined by the court and carefully noted down.

Witness also detected the following peculiarities common to writings of Shrish and Amir

At the conclusion of the handwriting evidence witness was examined by Mr. Ross Alston on the typed documents etc. found. He had fifteen to twenty years' experience of typewriters. The designs of the letters on various typewriting machines varied in some cases. The designs of letters on machines issued by the same makers were different. The machine alleged to have been siezed form Amir Chand's was a Smith Premier. Witness produced a number of photographs showing the kinds of type on various typewriters. Witness said that the D.I.G., Bengal brought him five sheets of typed matter. Witness produced enlarged photographic reproductions of these papers. He was asked to state if the sheets were all printed on the same machine and proceeded to make certain investigations which he detailed. Witness was thus engaged when the court rose for the day.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

THE CIPHER LIST.

EVIDENCE OF LATHI PLAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 28.

The Rajabazar bomb case was again before Mr. Panton at Hasting's House to-day.

Troilakya Nath Dutt a co-villager of Shoshunka stated that the accused was known as Amrita with the nickname of Nasu. Witness had once seen Amrita playing lathi at the Anusilam Samity some seven years ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen, witness said he was in the police service for about a year. He witnessed the lathi play from the door which was open. He did not speak of it to anybody.

Mr. Pugh by way of connecting Dinesh with Pulin Dass said his name appeared in a cipher list found in the house of Madan Bhaumick. The list contained the name of Pulin.

The Judge said there was no evidence that the Dinesh Chunder Das Gupta mentioned in the cipher list was the present accused.

Upendranath Das Gupta, headmaster of the Barudhi school, deposed to Upendranath Roy Chaudhury (alias Kalipado) having been a student of the school with Madan Bhaumick.

Mr. Pugh said he wanted to show that Kalipado was a school-fellow of Madan Bhaumick an absconder in the Barisal Conspiracy Case, in whose house a cipher list was found. Madan was not a conspirator in this case but he belonged to a former conspiracy with which, counsel contended, Kalipado was connected. Madan's name also appeared in the cipher list seized at the Rajabazar Hotel.

Mr. Sen pointed out that his Honor had already excluded evidence of the nature going to be introduced by Mr. Pugh.

The Judge disallowed the objection.

Monmohun Ghosh an assistant of the Universal Insurance Company said he was formerly the drawing master at the Barudhi School. Wistness proved the entry of the names of Upendra Nath Roy Chaudhury and Madan Bhaumic.

Narendranath Banerjee, head constable Dacca Police, deposed to having seen Shoshunka as a salesman of the Dacca Chatna Bhandar started by Pulin Dass and others.

Witness had known Shoshunka as a smith in a gunsmith's shop and in Pulin's factory at Wari. The factory was located in the compound of the boarding house of the National School.

Witness had also seen Shoshunka playing lathi with Pulin and others. Witness who had seen Shoshunka write, said that the documents shown were most likely in his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen witness said that he had not given evidence in the Dacca conspiracy Case as a police spy. He did not remember what his evidence was. When he deposed he was on the look out for police service. He got it two or three years after he had given evidence. He had no idea as to when the Dacca Conspiracy Cace was heard. It was about four years ago.

Further evidence of a similar nature having been given and a printing expert having been called with regard to the "Liberty" pamphlets, the hearing was adjourned.

KARACHI POSTAL THEFT.

POSTMAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, April 28.

Another Karachi postman has been committed for trial on a charge of postal thefts. Three different European ladies complained of the non-delivery to them of letters containing currency notes. The Postmaster of Karachi noticing that all three ladies lived within the delivery beat of a single postman had the man's house searched on a warrant and there it is alleged, found the missing letters beside numerous other letters addressed to other people all of which had been opened, and thrown scattered on the ground. It is also stated that about two hundred picture postcards were found in the house.

FIRE IN MOTOR FACTORY.

STUDENTS TO THE RESCUE!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, April 28.

A dangerous fire started in Piyareld Las motor factory last night. The students in Stephens College Hostel went immediately to the rescue and with great difficulty and personal danger extinguished it before the petrol store was reached. One motor was gutted.

Mr. Henniker, I.C.S., does not retire from, the service till the1st of July.

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned the substitution of terminal charges for the present octroi charges in Karachi as proposed by the Municipality.

The report of the South African Enquiry Commission will be published this week. A summary of the findings was announced by His Excellency the Viceroy, in closing the Delhi session of the Imperial Legislative Council.

MEXICAN WAR.

FIGHTING IN TEXAS.

FEDERALS DRIVEN BACK.

HUERTA ACCEPTS OFFER OF MEDIATION.

COMPLIANCE URGED BY POWERS.

MR. HANNA'S CAPTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 27.

It is announced that President Huerta has accepted the offer of the South American mediation.

COMPLIANCE WITH U. S. DEMANDS URGED.

BERLIN, April 27.

England, France and Germany have urged President Huerta to comply with the United States' demands.

MEDIATION OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The Mexican Foreign Minister has cabled to the Spanish Ambassador here an official acceptance of the offer of mediation.

ELIMINATION OF HUERTA.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

It appears that Germany, France and Great Britain have advised President Huerta to accept South American mediation.

Nothing definite has been given out in Washington, but it is intimated that mediation will not be acceptable unless it involves the eventual elimination of President Huerta.

FEDERAL TROOPS DRIVEN BACK.

LAREDO, April 24.

The Federals who evacuted Nuevo Laredo on Friday, afterwards entered Texas.

The American troops drove them back, killing ten and wounding twenty. The Americans suffered no loss.

AMERICANS TO LEAVE MEXICO CITY.

Arrangements have been completed for all Americans to leave Mexico City.

TEMPORARY REFUGE FOR JAPANESE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Mr. Bryan has granted the Japanese Ambassador permission for the Japanese who desire to live Mexico to find a temporary refuge in the United States.

A suspension of the Immigration Laws will be necessary for this purpose.

LONDON, April 28.

The Constitutionalists have occupied Nuevo Laredo.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE TETRARCH A NON-STARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.

The trainer Perses, states that The Tetrarch is a non-starter in the Two Thousand Guineas.

LATER.

The Tetrarch was scratched at 10-9 a.m. to-day.

MARRIAGE OF A JOCKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 27.

The jockey, Danny Maher, was married to-day to Miss Dora Fraser at St. George's Hanover Square. Lord Rosebery signed the register.

DEATH OF DULLER THE JOCKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 27.

The death is announced from enteric of the jockey, Arthur Duller.

Duller was brought out to India a few years ago by Mumford, the English trainer, and had since visited India at fairly regular intervals. He was a good light-weight rider and held Mr. Ali bin Talib's retainer during the past Bombay racing season.

It is understood that an officer from the Calcutta police will similarly be deputed. These men will be trained as detectives.

Inspector R. K. Mukerjee of the Behar Police is being sent to London at Government expense to undergo a twelve months' training at Scotland Yard.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL.

LUSITANIANS BEATEN 1-0.

MEDICALS WARNED BY REFEREE.

INDIFFERENT SUPERVISION.

The game in the penultimate stage of the local senior hockey tournament between the Lusitanians (holders) and the Grant Medical College was played off last evening on the Oval, a fast and close encounter resulting in a victory for the Medicals by the narrow margin of a goal. There was an appetising bill of fare for all lovers of hockey and there was a record attendance. The enclosures were full to their utmost, the spectators pouring in long before 5 p.m. The contestants, after the usual process of elimination, were on a par and a good game was expected, both teams being local favourites, the erstwhile cup-holders having an undoubtedly larger circle of supporters than what the Medicals could boast of. This is due to their playing a fast, clean and tricky hockey with head and heart. The Medicals won the day and the colours of the Lusitanians were lowered, but not after a feeble opposition. It was a capital encounter, replete with brilliant runs, deft individual touches and stubborn and vigorous defence in which each and every one of the contestants put his best foot forward and strained every nerve to do full justice to his inclusion in the team and but for the shady tricks and deliberate fouling to which some of the Medicals resorted and the way in which they were overlooked or rather the leniency with which these tactics were at first met, the game would have been recorded as one of the most brilliant expositions of hockey. After a series of undesirable tactics had been palpably displayed (such as heaving, playing both man and ball, coming from wrong side, "going into" an opponent) one of the referees, Mr. Ward thought it necessary to warn the captain of the Medical team a few minutes before the close of the initial period, after which tney (the Medicals) sobered down considerably

REFEREEING: ITS ETHICAL VALUE.

The warning should have been given long before. A series of rough and tumble, if not taken serious notice of from the beginning in a close game, in a crucial stage, with every possibility of its development of foul play, the wronged team are bound to be demoralised and the offending side heartened to a great extent, when they see that they can escape scot-free inspite of the exhibition of questionable tactics. The moral effects of such weak and indifferent supervision by referees, who are authorised to supervise a game in which excessive and unwarrantable zeal in the display of muscle and sticks to gain a definite end gains over a cool, tricky and scientific display, and who are the sole judges of what is intentional foul play or otherwise, are manifest. The ethical value of the art of refereeing is therefore not enhanced if the rules of the game are blindly observed without the exercise of a critical insight into the trend of events which may make all the difference in the result or at least in adding to or subtracting from the merit of a really scientific display of hockey, so far as the agency and instrumentality of the umpire are capable of contributing towards its improving display.

While on this subject, it should be pointed out that generally speaking, the supervision [illegible] has at times, though not generally, been a mystery to us, though candidly speaking we have refrained from persistently indulging in "destructive" criticism of very many [illegible] that happen on a Bombay ground. Taking full allowance for a [illegible] we have noticed breaches [illegible] detected with lynx eyes and with punctilio [illegible] on the other [illegible] able breaches of rules [illegible] we have pointed out [illegible] ay in which the gentleman has hopelessly blundered of fact—which is excusable finding on fact being [illegible] but in the fundamental [illegible] of hockey; and yet there [illegible] voice to say "no" to his [illegible] nor have the Committee of [illegible] of the present tournament put [illegible] No referee is infallible, but a [illegible] who makes a *mistake of law* in supervising a game is certainly not fit to referee [illegible] any game, far less in a knock-out tournament.

HOW THEY PLAYED.

The game came in interesting flashes, a hot pace, fast and tricky dribbling and quick returns characterising the operations throughout. Both teams went "full steam ahead," the Medicals showing greater dash and determination, while the Lusitanians excelled their opponents in fast and tricky dribbling and brilliant dodges. On the balance of exchanges the Medicals were undoubtedly the better team, and the only goal of the evening—the winning point of the match—was a clean score by Wadia, who was undoubtedly the cleanest player on the Medical side.

The Medical goalkeeper was never tested, and their backs were very cool and safe and Hildreth might certainly have saved himself the trouble of going into his opponents with such excess of zeal and dash. The Medical trio were hardly found wanting and considering the quick and nippy Lusitanian quintette they had to cope with their display was very creditable. Evans showed an inclination to shady tactics whenever he was outmanœuvred by the opposing forward and let us hope that after the warning the whole team received he will add to his reputation as a good player by playing a cooler and cleaner game. The nice forward movement of the Medical team was marred by erratic shooting and also by fumbling, the inside men keeping too close to each other, They had some very good openings and but for the splendid goalkeeping by the Lusitanian custodian, would have run out winners by a bigger margin. Wadia was undoubtedly the pick of the Medical forwards. In spite of his illness, Easdon was conspicuous throughout for fast and tricky display against the stubborn resistance by the Lusitanian half-line, who failed to keep a close watch over Wadia. Doyle would be better advised to keep as much aloof from his opponents as he forcibly can.

Speaking of the Lusitanians, even their most rabid partisans will not deny that their forward play, however clean, fast and tricky it might have been, was on the whole very weak, and, not unfrequently, selfish and hence it was less telling—a certain amount of "funk" being not altogether absent in their display. They made sweeping movements in the Medical defence and were more than once within an ace of scoring but they hopelessly fumbled and hesitated, and missed chances of scoring. Nelson and Cyriaco were inclined to gallery play, the latter in particular and good initiatives of passing bouts were frustrated by their hanging on to the ball too much. Sequeira was clever and atempted to combine. The left wing was unfed, while Johnny was a much-marked player. He made a few openings and combined very well with Nelson, both of whom made good openings, but the opposing backs drove with an unconscionable amount of fury and played uncommon pluck, which baffled all their attempts.

Paes was the mainstay of the Lusitanian defence and showed up remarkably well both in breaking up the opposing attack and feeding his forwards. His stick has a magnetic attraction for the ball and he dribbles and tackles with great coolness of judgment and works with dogged tenacity. Pinto also was in great form and was responsible for staving off many onslaughts on the Lusitanian defence. The backs defended well and Faria was very good—having saved a number of times by timely rushes and judicious kicks.

THE PLAY.

The teams took the field amidst enthusiastic cheering from their supporters two minutes before advertised time, the cup-holders defending the northern goal. From the whistle both sets of forwards tried to break away, but the defence was watchful, and for a couple of minutes play centred in the middle of the field. A passing bout by Easdon, Wadia and Hayter promised well, but was quickly broken up, and Cyriaco being put in possession, sent on to Sequeira who dodged Sweeny, but Hildreth "nipped" in and transferred. Cyriaco came down again, Evans made a wild attempt to stop him, but Wadia running back robbed the Lusitanian neatly. Dominic twice advantaged his opponents by giving "sticks" and the drive from the second "free" saw the Medicals in the ring, but without making any opening. Paes transferred to Nelson, but Cyriaco was whistled back for kicking the pass. The drive saw Doyle get well ahead and send on to Wadia, who passed to Hayter, Dominic cleared but was penalised for "sticks," and the same player in attempting to stay the attack found the "free" was penalised for obstruction in the circle. Wadia let the ball through his feet from the hit, and Evans in attempting to return the ball while on the run, missed, being pulled up for "sticks." Paes neutralised the advantage by "kicking," and from it the Medicals inaugurated a short-lived attack, the ball being driven out to Johnny, who after a tricky run, sent on to Nelson, but Eyles collided with him and Wylde sent the leather to touch. Johnny was penalised for "sticks" in centring from the "throw-in," but Martin secured the hit and gave Nelson, who sent across the centre which went too far ahead for his colleagues to pick up. From the "bully" on the "25," Easden got away with a splendid run, and dodging the backs ran the ball almost into the goalmouth, but his shot hit Faria's pads. The transfer saw Cyriaco attempt to run down, but Hildreth stopped him, and transferred, Paes putting in same brilliant defensive work and found it. Cyriaco, Nelson and Sequeira were responsible for combined work which carried the ball into the opposing striking circle, but the Medical backs cleared and Murphy securing sent a centre which went to Doyle at the other extremity, but the Lusitanian defence was equal to it, and sent back. Cyriaco secured possession and after a good run sent on to Sequeira, who sent on to Nelson. Nelson ran the ball into the circle, but was "fouled" when about to shoot. Paes neutralised the "penalty corner" by a knock-on, and Evans became prominent for excellent defensive work. He transferred to Easdon who ran the ball almost to the goal-line, and sent a back pass, but none of his colleagues were there to pick it up. The attack was returned immediately and a dashing run by Easdon, Hayter and Wadia only promised well. The Lusitanians now attacked and Nelson, combining with Sequeira and Cyriaco, but Evans broke up the combination and transferred with a long drive, which hit Martin and went on to Murphy, who sent on to Easdon. Easdon sent back to Murphy, but Martin "nipped in" and robbed Easdon as he was about to shoot from the return. Martin again robbed Easdon when on the point of shooting from a long corner. The pace was tremendously hot, and a short respite came from the ball frequently finding the western touch, play being gradually transferred into the Medical "25," where Nelson secured and running in sent across the circle to Cyriaco, who found the net, but after the whistle had blown for "offside." Brilliant work by the Lusitanian front line saw Cyriaco well on the "go," but Hildreth stopped him with questionable tactics. Doyle cleared from the "free" with a long drive, but the ball was returned, and good work by Johnny on the wing inaugurated a prolonged attack in Medical territory. Eyles thrust out his stick and cleared a high pass beautifully, but Paes brought the ball back and gave Johnny, Eyles being pulled up for tackling on the wrong side. Eyles was again responsible for good work in clearing, but the attack was only stayed momentarily. Pressing again Doyle "nipped in" and transferred to Wadia, but Murphy was whistled back for lying off-side. A little later a "free" carried the Medicals into the Lusitanian "25," and from "sticks" in the ring a "penalty corner" ensued. Cyriaco ran out as Hildreth was about to shoot, the ball rising high in the air and going over the line. Another corner followed which Wadia lost in trying to dodge, and little Johnny essayed a run on his own, but Hildreth running out stopped him. Nelson secured a moment later and combining with Johnny went down the field, Hildreth stopping him just outside the circle by running into him and bowling him over. The "free" brought nothing and "kicks" against Paes saw the venue of operations again changed. Evans stopped two breakways by the Lusitanian forwards, and Easdon in the Lusitanian "25" was responsible for some beautiful stick work, but could not push home his efforts. Paes cleared and running the ball up gave Cyriaco, but Evans fouled him badly in tackling from the wrong side. Play was now confined to Medical territory and the whistle was constantly being blown for "fouls" against Evans, Doyle and Hildreth. The tactics degenerated to such an extent that Mr. Ward stopped the game and calling in the captain of the Medical team, Easdon, warned him. Shortly after the whistle sounded for "half-time" the teams crossing over with a blank score sheet.

Grant Medicals ..... Nil.
Lusitanian Sporting Club ..... Nil.

The Medicals broke away early in the second moiety and Doyle ran down his wing. Dominic was pulled up for "kicks," in stopping, and from the "free" Doyle sent to Harter, who passed to Easdon, who was unmarked. The medical skipper took the ball on the run and redirected at high-speed for the net, the ball missing its billet by inches. Faria now became prominent for excellent defensive work. He ran out and kicked a dribble by Hayter, but Easdon secured, who being unable to shoot, sent to Doyle, Doyle made three attempts to shoot, but had his stick hooked an each occasion. The excitement was intense, as the Medicos kept up the attack. Nelson broke away and raced down the field, but his pass across the centre was much too far ahead, the ball travelling across the line, and the same player repeated the same initial performance a moment later. He was robbed, however, and Wadia securing the long transfer ran into the circle. Faria took the shot on his pads and sent it out. Another breakway by the Lusitanian forwards saw Johnny make an ineffectual run, and Easdon snapping up the transfer attempted to run through, but Dominic stopped him. Evans returned the transfer, but the Lusitanians halves secured and put their forwards in possession. Nelson got away well and sent to Cyriaco in the striking circle, but that player failed to secure the leather. Evans slung out to a "high-flyer" from the bully in the "25" giving 'sticks,' but nothing came of the "free." Paes was now applauded for splendid work in the centre of the field but in attempting to feed Cyriaco he drove hard, and play being transferred to the other end Wadia was again prominent for a good run. He carried the ball into the circle, but his shot, with two defenders on him, was weak and passed over the goal line. The transfer saw Nelson dodge a couple of opponents, but Hildreth robbed, and transferred to Hayter, who spoilt a promising opening by turning on the ball. "kicks" against Paes saw Wadia secure and race into the Lusitanian "25" when Mr. Simpson called the player back for "sticks" in his half. Doyle and Wadia combined from the "free" but were ineffective. A corner saw the medical forwards fail to stop the leather but Sweeny covered the error and sent back into the circle. Paes, however, stopped and carried the ball over the touch line. Cyriaco and Leo broke away now, but Evans cleared in the circle and transferred with a hard drive. Sequeira, Cyriaco and Johnny were responsible for ineffectual efforts, and at the other end Martin broke up a combination by Easdon and Hayter, and the transfer from Cyriaco to Sequeira to Nelson but Hildreth ran into him, the referee ruling a "foul". Hildreth cleared the subsequent attack at the expense of a corner, but Easdon ran out and secured before the Lusitanian forwards could secure possession, but Martin returned it to Nelson, whose attempt to turn it into goal was saved at the expense of a "penalty corner". Nelson received the hit and passed it on to Cyriaco, but the latter, who had on more than one occasion previous in the tournament turned such a pass to account, replied with a shot which went hopelessly wide. Play was now transferred with a long drive, which Dominic stopped, but lost in attempting to dodge Wadia, who inaugurated another attack. Doyle securing possession sent a cross a centre, which Hayter failed to secure when unmarked, thus losing a great opportunity, but Easdon covered his mistake but in attempting to run it through Rodrigues cleared at the expense of a corner, which Wadia neutralised by "sticks". The return saw the ball pass from Easdon to Hayter to Wadia, who ran through, and with the goal at his mercy, made no mistake, Faria being completely beaten.

Grant Medicals ..... one.
Lusitanian Sporting Club ..... nil.

With seven minutes to go the Medicals had their opponents a beaten team. A "free" just outside the circle saw Martin obstruct as Eardon was about to shoot. A "penalty bully" was ordered and from a second attempt Wadia "kicked." Except for one breakaway by Sequeira, which Hildreth had on difficulty in stopping, the Lusitanians were hemmed in their territory for the rest of the game, but they seldom got into the circle. Both teams were played to a standstill, and shortly before the whistle sounded hardly attempted to play the ball.

FINAL SCORE.

Grant Medicals ..... one.
Lusitanian Sporting Club ..... Nil.

The following were the teams:—

Grant Meidcal College:—Turner, goal; Hildreth, and Eyles backs; Evans, Sweeney, and Wylde, halves; Doyle, Wadia, Hayter, Easdon, and Murphy, forwards.

Lusitanian Sporting Club: Faria, goal; Rodrigues, and Dominic de Souza, backs; Martins, Paes, Pinto, halves; John de Souza, Nelson de Souza, Sequeira, Cyriaco de Souza and Leo de Souza, forwards.

Referees: Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United ,3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B.V.R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.

(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.

(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders 12-1.

(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.

(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.

(3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A. 5-0.

(4) Customs beat G. I. P. R. (A), 3-0.

(5) Sherwood Foresters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.

(6) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Jhansi Ry. Gym., 1-0.

(7) R. F. A. (Kirkee) beat Bina Railway Institute, 2-1.

(8) Bhusawal Ry. Gym. beat Igatpuri Ry. Gym., 1-0.

THIRD ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat R. F. A. (Kirkee), 2-0.

(2) Lusitanian Sporting Club beat R. G. A. (Bombay) 2-1.

(3) Customs A. C. beat Sherwood Foresters, 2-1.

(4) 2nd Dorsets (Poona) beat Bhusaval Ry. Gymkhana, 3-0.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Grant Medical College beat Lusitanians 1-0

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Customs A. C. play 2nd Dorsets (Poona).

(*For other Sporting News see page 5.*)

NOTABLE DINNER AT THE TAJ.

Photo by Messrs Bourne & Shepherd.

Flashlight photograph of some of the guests present at the dinner given to the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday night.

"RENTING" A HUSBAND.

WOMAN DOCTOR'S NEED OF A DEPUTY DINER-OUT.

A humorous after-dinner speech by Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of Gaols, has given an amusing impetus to the "feminist" discussion caused in England by the London County Council's decision to insist on the resignation of the three women doctors appointed as assistants in the public health department should they marry, so wrote the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on April 9.

Dr. Davis, the first woman to be appointed as administrative head of the New York "department of correction," is a single woman, but on observing the governor, the mayor, and the public prosecutor all represented at a banquet by their wives she publicly confessed that she needed a husband similarly to represent herself.

"I find it most difficult," Dr. Davis laughingly said, "to attend all the teas and 'dinners to which I am invited and would like to secure a husband willing, during my four years' tenue of a public office, to represent me at social functions."

No candidate have yet applied for the post of Dr. Davis's representative husband, but scores of Suffragette leaders are rushing into print to endorse her suggestion and to denounce the "absurdity" of the London County Council's attitude. Miss Olcott flippantly suggests that professional women ought to be able to rent husbands to represent them "just as men rent dress suits." All are agreed that marriage adds to efficiency, and women officials declare that the London County Council has no more right to prevent a woman official from taking a husband than it has to dictate what church she shall attend or what dairy she shall patronise.

CALCUTTA'S RECENT STORM.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Last evening's storm is responsible for the collapse of a two storeyed house at Tollygunge. Most of the inmates escaped but a Mahomedan boy was buried in the debris. He was extricated but his condition is uncertain.

THE COTTON FIRES.

FIRST MEETING OF COMMISSION TO-DAY.

A fortnight ago the fires on the cotton green at Colaba, their causes, and the steps to be taken to prevent them, were almost the sole subject of conversation in Bombay; to-day, because there has only been one slight outbreak there for over a week, the cotton fire epidemic has almost passed into the limbo of things forgotten. The general public has a very short memory of things which do not actually concern it, and, although those whose pockets or banking accounts were affected by the fires will not soon be able to forget them, it is safe to say that the outbreaks are now but a dim memory with the general public.

Fresh interest in the subject will, however, be aroused by the announcement that the Commission appointed by the Government will hold its preliminary meeting at the Secretariat at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The business of the Commission, in the words of the Government Resolution appointing it, is "to conduct a thorough and searching investigation to the causes of these recent conflagrations, combined with a call for suggestions of the measures necessary to prevent recurrence."

To-day's meeting, which is a preliminary one to [illegible] operations to be followed [illegible] the witnesses to be examined [illegible] to arrange the [illegible] official announcement [illegible] believed that the Commission will be [illegible] Mr. S. M. [illegible] sittings of the Commission, which are:—

Mr. H. [illegible] Commissioner.

Dr. Harold [illegible] of the Agriculture [illegible] Agricultural Chemist.

Mr. J. Muller [illegible] of Commerce).

Mr. M. Leslie (Fire [illegible]

Mr. H. R. Great [illegible] sociation).

Mr. Purshotamdas [illegible] dian Merchants' Chamber).

Mr. D. E. Wacha (Bombay [illegible] Corporation).

Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdas (Millowners' Association).

ANOTHER OUTBREAK AT COLABA

A fire broke out on Tuesday night at about 9-50 p. m. in a stack of cotton bales, belonging to Vardhaman Jethsi, on the Colaba Cotton Green. One of the soldiers on patrol duty there, on seeing smoke issuing from the stack, gave the alarm; and the Salvage Corps, promptly repairing to the scene, put out the flames in about six minutes. The Fort and Colaba fire-engines also arrived on the spot, but their services were not required. The stack contained a hundred bales, out of which seven were slightly damaged. The origin of the fire is not known.

FIRE IN NULL BAZAR,

NINE SHOPS ABLAZE.

Early yesterday morning, when the residents of Null Bazaar were scarcely awake, a destructive conflagration broke out which caused damage to the extent of Rs. 22,000, and necessitated the turning out of the entire fire brigade in order to bring the flames under control.

The fire originated in the centre of a corrugated iron shed, divided into nine compartments, which were all used as shops. In a very short time the adjoining shops were also ablaze, and the Fire Brigade, under Mr. Greenop, their chief, immediately set to work, and it was due to their prompt action and hard work that another structure in the rear belonging to Vishram Khoja, was saved.

Most of the shops which were stocked with oils, ghee and bambooes for making wicker-work baskets, were not insured. One shop, however, belonging to Saji Keshowji was insured with the Scottish Alliance for R,s. 5,000. The damage done to this shop is estimated at Rs. 4,000.

SUFFRAGETTE 'IN ACTION."

MRS. DRUMMOND'S NON-STOP SPEECH IN INSTALMENTS.

Arrested in Hyde Park at the time of the Ulster demonstration on Saturday, April 4, Mrs. Drummond, the Suffragette "general," and Miss Margaret Rogers were charged at Marlborough-street on April 6 with obstructing the police.

Miss Rogers was charged first. She showed no interest in the proceedings, says the "Daily Mail," but sat in the dock reading the "Suffragette." But when asked if she had anything to say she shouted, "I want to know why Sir Edward Carson and the other Unionist speakers are not in the dock beside me?"

Fined 20s. or fourteen days, she had to be forcibly removed from the dock. While she was struggling sympathisers shouted "Shame," "Cowards," and "We protest." Several men and women were ejected.

Mrs. Drummond, struggling, had to be forced into the dock. She clung to the dock rails and shouted, "Where are Carson and all those Unionists?" She said she did not acknowledge that court and was not going to be tried.

The magistrate (Mr. Denman) ordered her to be put back. An hour later she walked into the dock smiling. At once she began to shout at the top of her voice, saying, "You might just as well listen, because I am going to talk for a change." As she showed no signs of stopping she was again removed.

Later she was brought in for the third time. Again she began shouting and refused to stop when requested. "You are giving me a fine opportunity of speaking my mind to you to-day," she cried. Finally she was removed struggling from the dock and the case was begun in her absence and adjourned.

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

CLAIMS OF BANKS.

Their Lordships, Justices Batchelor and Davar, presided in their respective Courts at the vacation sitting of the High Court yesterday, and after disposing of a number of short causes, sat together on the Appellate Side.

PIONEER BANK CASE.

On the original side, Mr. Justice Batchelor heard the suit filed by the Pioneer Bank Ld., against Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwalla and others, in which the Bank sought to recover Rs. 2,200 with in- [redacted] on Rs. 2,000 at 12 per cent. per an- [redacted] October, 1913, till the date [redacted] plaintiff bank also claimed [redacted] money deposited by the de- [redacted] Government in connec- [redacted] an injunction against [redacted] respect to the deposit [redacted] on the suit being [redacted] directed tha[redacted]

[redacted]'S CLAIM.

[redacted], the Bombay, [redacted] recover from [redacted] in respect of [redacted]e holder. The [redacted]t Rs. 10 per [redacted]ntly made on [redacted]he money. [redacted] his liability, [redacted]e money. [redacted], who appeared [redacted]ents applied that [redacted] defendant might [redacted]y the money. [redacted]he was in monetory pay the amount in [redacted] remarked the defendant [redacted] be a rich man and was able [redacted]e call money. He had, however, [redacted]ained to the Court that he had some monetary trouble.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount as prayed for with interest at 9 per cent and costs. The execution of the decree was postponed for one month.

CLAIM ON HUNDIS.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit of Revashunker Jagjivan and Co., v. Shah Khupchand Sarupchand.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendants passed five hundis aggregating Rs. 2,440 on the 23rd March, 1912, in his favour. These 'hundis' were in respect of diamonds sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, On the 15th April, 1912, ten more hundis were passed of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,383. The defendant made part payments from time to time for which the plaintiff gave him credit. The plaintiff made a demand, but no money was paid. It was the practice in the market to charge interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on 'hundis' The plaintiff asked for a decree for the balance, namely Rs. 6,783-8-6, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent and costs.

His Lordship passed the decree as prayed for.

SALE OF COTTON BALES.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit of Hukamchand Sarupchand v. Nathmohan Ramlal. The plaintiffs sold 2,000 bales of cotton to the defendants between 28th April, 1913, and 30th January, 1914, under the Cotton Association rules, and bought from him 1,600 bales between October, 1913, and February, 1914. The transactions were as between merchants and merchants and the defendants, owed the plaintiffs Rs. 26,211.

Mr. Justice Davar passed a decree as prayed for.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiffs Malubhai Ebrahim & Co., who sought to recover Rs. 8,000 from Ramchander Madhavrao Bhatt.

Mr. Talyarkhan said his clients sought to recover the amount due to them for building premises for the defendants. The present suit was not to recover the whole amount, but to recover sums on the interim certificate. The defendant had alleged that the work was not satisfactory, and he would not allow the final measurement to be taken, though the building was finished.

Mr. J. D. Davar was for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Davar postponed the hearing till July.

BABULNATH TEMPLE.

Molubhai Mahomed sued Dahyabhai Tapidas and other Trustees of the Babulnath Temple, situated at Chowpatti.

Mr. Vakil appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Gupte and Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the first and fourth defendants respectively.

The plaintiffs, who are building contractors, claimed from the defendants Rs. 30.000 for certain building works.

The case was transferred to the Long Causes' List.

MISS PETIT'S CLAIM.

In the suit field by Miss Humabai F. Petit against Jetha Dewji & Co., Mr. Campbell who apeared for the defendants, said this was an ejectment suit. The defendents were the lessees of the premises belonging to the plaintiff. The defence was that there was an arrangement to extend the occupancy for one year. Now, however, the plaintiff sought to throw them out. Cotton was stored in the godown.

The suit was transferred to the Long Causes List.

SUIT FOR MONEY LENT.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff Jethabhai Bhaida who sued Dawoodbhai Kassambhoy Dalal to recover Rs. 4,722 lent to the latter from time to time and interest.

It was alleged some time ago the plaintiffs had applied to Mr. Justice Macleod for a warrant of attachment on the defendant's office property because it was alleged he had no money to pay his debts, and was incurring fresh liabilities. In his affidavit before His Lordship the defendant admitted the claim for Rs. 4,711, but disputed his liability for a small sum of Rs. 11. The plaintiffs would now forego Rs. 11 and would accept Rs. 4,711 and interest.

Mr. Justice Davar passed a decree as prayed for.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BHATIA DEFAMATION CASE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Davar.)

VITHALDAS VASANJI JAIRAJANI *v.* CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ AND ANOTHER.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Solicitors, made an application on behalf of the complainant Vithaldas, who is a member of the Halai section of the Bhatia Community, to grant a rule in a case in which Chatandas Chatusbhuj Morarji, Secretary, Tresurer and Manager of the Cutchi Bhatia Mahajan and Madhavji Thakersey, Joint Treasurer and Manager of the Halai Mahajan Managing Committee, were charged with defamation under sections 500 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

The complainant at first lodged a complaint in the Court of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 31st March, 1914, against the respondents for defamation, but the Magistrate refused to grant process against the respondents. He said: "This appears to be a caste dispute and if any of the documents annexed to the complaint is defamatory it is, I think, the document marked (A). In this strongly worded document in which the opponents are referred to as the "tiger," certain persons set up a constitution and rules of their own. The other side in the document complained that their opponents as seceders and give them a period within which to rejoin them. In my opinion reasonable grounds are not made out for issuing process for a Criminal Court."

The circumstances of the case were reported in these columns when the complainant applied to the Magistrate.

Mr. Davar contended that the Magistrate ought to have held that the allegations of the complainant, if proved, constituted an offence under the Penal Code and ought to have issued process against the respondents under the law. The Magistrate had erred in construing the metaphor about "Tiger and Sheep" in the Ex. (A). The Magistrate ought to have held that the alleged resolution was *per se* defamatory and also amounted to criminal intimidation. The Magistrate had failed to appreciate the publication of the resolution in the newspapers.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel refused to grant a rule.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A LONAVALA MALI.

ACCUSED LADS RELEASED ON BAIL.

(Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

F. N. RICE AND FOUR OTHER *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application made by Mr. Kemp to release the accused on bail pending the disposal of their case.

The applicants are committed to the High Court Sessions by Mr. G. Leathem, First Class Magistrate of Poona, to await their trial on charges under sections 395, 396, 302 and 114, 322 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code, in that they committed murder and dacoity.

They are alleged to have entered the garden of one Sorabji to pluck flowers and "papaias". There an altercation arose between them and the "mali". The accused are alleged to have beaten the deceased "mali", and it is also alleged that the second accused threw either a "papaia" or a stone, which hit the deceased on the spleen and which caused his death. The preliminary enquiry was conducted by the First Class Magistrate of Poona and the accused wer committed to hhe High Court Sessions.

His Lordship granted bail to all the accused who with the exception of the second were ordered to deposit Rs. 700 in Court, and to give one security of the like amount each. The second accused was ordered to deposit Rs. 1,000 in Court and to furnish a security for a like amount. The accused were ordered not to stay at or go to Lonawla pending the period for their trial.

MULTAN LIQUIDATION CIRCULAR."

A NEW URDU WEEKLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, April 28.

In view of some fifteen companies being now in liquidation in Multan and a large number of inquiries everyday being received from persons who suffered through their failure and are anxious to know how matters stand, Rai Damoderdass, the Special Judge, Multan, has arranged for the issue of a newspaper to be styled the "Multan Liquidation Circular" in Urdu in which the various liquidators will write reports of the companies in their charge and the progress made therein.

The report of proceedings for misfeasance against ex-directors now going on before the court, will also appear, as well as other matters of interest to the creditors and contributors. The paper will appear from the 1st proximo, every week, and will be sold at a nominal price.

HILL STATION FOR BEHAR GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The Government of Behar have given up the idea of a hill station at Mirik and are considering the possibilities of Sarail.

WEALTH AT 21.

MONEY-LENDERS AND YOUTHS.

PLOT FOR CHILDLESS MARRIAGE.

The Baron Guy de Chassiron, of French birth and living in England unsuccessfully claimed damages for slander on April 6th in the King's Bench Division against Mr. Edwin Montagu Calvert, a solicitor, of Upper King-street, Norwich, says the "Daily News."

The extraordinary statements made during the hearing, before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, were that certain money-lenders who had dealings with an earl's rich-young nephews foisted upon one of them a wife whom they had reason to believe would be childless and then had a marriage settlement made giving his property to the wife for life and after her "to her issue," which they did not expect to be born; the general effect being that on the woman's death the property would go to the moneylenders.

The baron did not enter the witness-box, Lord Alfred Douglas was mentioned as his friend. The name of Colonel Custance, father-in-law of Lord Alfred Douglas between whom there was recently criminal law proceedings was also introduced as a protector of the nephew in question.

The defendant denied uttering the words complained of and the meaning put upon them and he also pleaded that the plaintiff had suffered no damage.

Counsel: For the plaintiff, Mr. C. F. Vachell, K.C., and Mr. Benjamin; for the defendant, Mr. Ernest Wild, K.C., and Mr. H. A. McCardie.

NAPOLEON'S MURAT.

Mr. Vachell said that the slander imputed to the plaintiff misconduct of the gravest character. The baron's title dated back to the fifteenth century. His father was in the service of the late Emperor of the French and was Envoy Extraordinary to China; his mother was the grand-daughter of Murat, King of Napoles, and was known as the Princess Caroline. The baron was born in Paris in 1863; about 1870 he came to this country with his mother and had lived here since that time. His mother, on the death of her husband, married a squire in the eastern counties, and most of the plaintiff's life had been spent in that district. The baron got to know many families, among them the family of the late Earl of Guildford. He had known, almost from birth, three nephews of the earl—Dudley North, Hilton North, and Roger North.

These nephews had spent all their money; counsel believed they had all been bankrupt; Roger certainly became a bankrupt, and about the end of October last year he had committed some offence against the bankruptcy laws which brought about his arrest at Maidenhead. Bail was allowed, but he was unable to get it, and Mrs. Roger North approached a Mr. Hyde and enlisted his sympathy on behalf of herself and husband. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde went to Norwich, where Roger, was in prison, and called on Mr. Calvert, who was a member of the firm of Foster Calvert and Marriott, a gentleman of the very highest character and one of the trustees of the estates of the three young Norths. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde asked his assistance, and also asked if Lord Guilford would come to Roger's assistance.

THE BARON'S MOTIVE.

Mr. Calvert, counsel said, took up a very decided position, stating that Lord Guilford would have nothing to do with the matter, nor would he himself do anything; he spoke of the Norths as young men who had disgraced the family, and gave details. He said, "You know Hilton North and his friend the Baron de Chassiron," He then uttered the alleged slander.

They (referring to Hilton and the baron) have a terrible reputation. If your wife was not present I could put it plainer, but you know what I mean.

Counsel said there was not the slightest doubt of the meaning of those words. The baron brought the action to clear himself of this foul charge. If there were any truth in the suggestion the defendant could have pleaded jutification.

Mr. Francis Claredon Angostein Rowley Hyde, a young man, living at Gloucester-chambers, Gloucester-street, W., gave evidence. He said he was married. He had known the plaintiff about twelve or eighteen months.

Mr. Justice Darling: What are you by business?—I have independent means and have just taken up a certain amount of commission work for a firm.

What is the plaintiff?—Of independent means, I understand.

AN ARREST.

The witness said that when Roger was arrested the witness and his wife were staying with him for the week-end. He and his wife interviewed Mr. Calvert. He described the interview and was required by Mr. Justice Darling to state in plain terms his understanding of the slanderous allegation.

Mr. Wild (cross-examination: Your view was that anyone who had a "terrible reputation" was guilty of this particular offence?—Yes.

Is the baron here to-day?—I think so.

"Just look round the court," said Mr. Wild.

Mr. Justice Darling to counsel: Is he here?

Mr. Vachell said that the baron had been in court but had left to telephone.

Mr. Wild (to the witness): Do you know that the baron was a twice discharged bankrupt?—I do not.

Did you go to Mr. Calvert to get him to advance money for the benefit of Roger North?—Yes, to help him and his wife to live; they were practically penniless.

I put it that Mr. Calvert never addressed one word to you personally during the interview?—He certainly did. His remarks were addressed chiefly to my wife.

Did your wife put forward the name of Colonel Custance and did Mr. Calvert say, "Cannot his (Roger's) friends in London help?"—I do not remember that.

Did Mr. Calvert say to your wife,, "How does Hilton make a living" and did she reply. "By introducing borrowers to money lenders"?—Not in my presence.

You know Hilton does that?—I believe he does.

You are a boon companion of his and see him day by day at the Cafe Royal?—I do not.

Mr. Justice Darling: Who told the baron what Mr. Calvert is alleged to have said about him?—I did.

LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS.

The witness said to Mr. Wild that he had met Lord Alfred Douglas on two or three occasions.

The solicitor in this case for the baron is the solicitor for Lord Alfred Douglas?—I believe he has been.

Do you happen to know that the baron and Lord Alfred Douglas were very great personal friends?—I know they knew each other very well.

You knew they were always together?—Yes. I have seen them together.

At the Cafe Royal prnicipally?—Yes.

And that Lord Alfred Douglas had a great dislike to Colonel Custance and to his agent, Mr. Calvert?—From reading the newspapers, yes.

Did you know that Lord Alfred Douglas had a vendetta against Colonel Custance and Mr. Calvert?—I have no knowledge of that.

When did you tell Lord Alfred Dougla that this alleged slander had been made?—I never told him.

Did you know he wrote a letter the day after the plaintiff's writ was issued?—I never heard that.

Is Mr. Crosland another of your associates?—I do not know him.

Have you met Mr. Holt, the solicitor, at the Cafe Royal?—Not frequently; sometimes.

Was another member of the group Mr. Holt's clerk?—I have never met him.

Did you know the baron was a friend of Hilton North?—Yes.

Did you know that the three young Norths were the nephews of Mrs. Custance, Colonel Custance's wife?—I did.

£10,000 SPENT AT 21.

Did you know that each of the young Norths on attaining his majority was entitled to about £10,000?—Mr. Calvert told me.

And that Dudley and Hilton dissipated all their money in the first twelve months?—Yes, the defendant told me that.

And that Hilton attained his majority in September 1906 and was made bankrupt in August 1907?—I know it now.

And that he also had been convicted of drunkenness?—I did not know that.

And was altogether a blackguard?—That I did not know.

But you know it now?—I cannot say so.

Mr. Justice Darling: What did you quarrel with Hilton about?—His treatment o me; he was ungrateful, I having put him up at my residence so long.

Mr. Wild: Did not he pay you enough?—He did not pay anything. (Laughter.)

Do you know that Roger North came of age in September 1910, and that he realised he could not trust himself and executed a voluntary settlement in the same month?—I knew that afterwards.

The trustees of that settlement were Mr. Calvert, Colonel Custance and the rector of Elsing?—Yes, he told me that.

Counsel said the effect of the settlement was that Roger could not exceed his income and could not charge his income.

That gave him a protected life interest?—I supose so.

Protected him from "sharks" and moneylenders and people of that kind?—I did not know that.

The witness further said that Roger had been poultry farming at Elsing and afterwards came to London and joined his brother Hilton.

He then at once started borrowing from money-lenders to whom Hilton had introduced him?—Yes, I knew that afterwards.

The consequence was that the trustees had to get another £1,000 to pay off debts?—I did not know that.

Mr. Justice Darling: Norwich has a very nice goal and I cannot understand why they did not leave him there. (Laughter.)

SELECTED WIFE.

Mr. Wild (to the witness): It became important to Hilton and other members of the group to marry Roger to a woman?—I have heard about it.

Do you know that they specially selected a woman who in consequence of a certain operation could not have issue?—I have not heard that they specially selected the lady, but I heard that the lady is so placed.

And thereupon Roger married the woman whom he had known only three weeks, having first met her in the Cromwell-road?—No, I do not know that.

Mr. Justice Darling: Has he told you that the money-lenders selected a wife for him?—He did suggest it.

Mr. Wild: Do you know whether they selected her for the reason that she probably would not have issue?—I know nothing about that.

Do you know that Roger has sworn that in Chancery proceeding?—No.

Mr. Justice Darling: Suppose it turns out there is issue some day?

Mr. Wild: The money-lenders have taken very good care.

Mr. Justice Darling: They may be disappointed?

Mr. Wild: The days of miracles have not passed. (Laughter.) Counsel said the marriage of Roger took place on October 24, 1912, and immediately afterwards a marriage settlement was executed.

Under the settlement the whole of the money goes to the wife for life and after her to her issue?—I have heard so.

The document provides for issue that cannot be born?—Yes.

And the next day Roger borrowed money on the settlement from the money-lenders?—I believe he did.

The money-lenders could have everything at the wife's death, there being no issue. Do you know that the trustees, saying it was a fraud and conspiracy, refused to give their consent without a Chancery order?—I do not know.

But you think so?—I have not thought about it.

Do not you think it is a most disgraceful fraud?—I think it would be.

THE HONEYMOON.

The witness said he knew that Roger and his wife and Hilton went to Paris, but did not know that a woman called "Tina," who was a witness at the marriage, also went.

Did you know that Roger had typhoid fever in Paris and that his wife and Hilton practically deserted him?—I do not know that.

He sent for Mrs. Attwood, the rector's wife?—I heard that.

And he came back to London and tried to get rid of his bad associates?—Yes.

The baron was in Paris?—Yes.

He was "in it"?—In what?

The fraud about the marriage?—I did not know anything about that.

The bankruptcy proceedings, counsel said, disclosed that Roger squandered £6,000 in four and a half months. The witness said he did not know that this money was spent by Roger's wife, Hilton, "Tina," and the baron.

When Roger was arrested the witness went bail for him; he was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days in the second division.

The witness, in answer to further questions, said that he himself came of age in February 1905, and was made bankrupt in January 1907. The liabilities were £1,117 10s. and the assets nil. He might have owed £2,500 when he came of age. He had an income from discretionary trustees of £200 a year. He never paid a penny under the bankruptcy. He, nevertheless, received his discharge. He was aware his father had said of him that he brought bad women home to the house where his young sister was living.

Was it true you were getting help from a set of money-lenders?—Yes, before I came of age.

They took you to Davos out of your father's control?—Yes.

You had to be brought back from Switzerland?—Yes.

Were you described by your father in the bankruptcy proceedings as a "poor, weak dissipated youth"?—I don't remember.

That would be a true description?—It would not.

Mr. Justice Darling: Why did the moneylenders take you away to Switzerland?—To prevent me resettling when I came of age. I wast just a couple of months from coming of age.

Mr. Wild: Did you resettle when you came of age?—I did when I came back.

Where were you brought up?—At St. Augustine's Ramsgate.

Mr. Justice Darling: Is that a college?—It is Roman Catholic college. I did not get on with my father.

Mr. Wild: Have you swindled the tradespeople all round you?

Mr. Justice Darling (to the witness): I think you may object to answer that question.

Mr. Wild: Do you object?

The witness replied that he objected. He admitted having borrowed £100 from the landlord of a house he lived in at Maidenhead in 1912. He denied that he wrote to the landlord that he had a large reversion which would soon be falling due.

You have not paid the landlord a penny? Arrangements were made for it to be paid.

The witness admitted that at Bow-street on December 1912, he was charged with having been drunk and disorderly; he believed the charge was dismissed. He did not remember if he was ordered to pay the doctor's fees.

Your habit of life was to get up at noon and spend the rest of your day at one or other of the restaurants?—No.

Do you do anything for a living?—I am working for Messrs. Thomas L. Robinson.

What did you do for them?—I have been for three months their traveller for wines and spirits.

How much do they pay you?—Commission.

That would be the reason for you going to the Criterion, the Cafe Royal, and the Cafe Monico?—Yes.

And for drinking as much as you could yourself?—Not as much as I could. (Laughter.)

Did you go about with young men teaching them to drink and introducing them to money-lenders?—No.

They have been unlucky at cards sometimes?—Not to my knowledge.

The witness agreed that the baron had been present during the early proceedings of the day, but he was now out of court.

Mr. Justice Darling: Perhaps it is because the evidence has given him such a painful shock that he went out of court. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Patricia Margaret Julia Hyde also gave evidence of the interview with Mr. Calvert.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Justice Darling: Are you not to call the plaintiff to give evidence?

Mr. Vachell said he did not propose calling him.

NO PROOF OF THE TITLE.

Mr. Justice Darling said he would have to tell the jury that there was no evidence in support of counsel's statement that the baron was a descendant of Murat. There was evidence that he was a bankrupt, but not that he was a baron. (Laughter.)

Mr. Calvert, the defendant giving evidence, said he was a member of a firm of solicitors in Norwich. He said he had done all he could to help Roger North. He never gave a resume of the career of the Norths to Mr. and Mrs. Hyde. He did not utter the words of which the plaintiff complained.

Mr. Wild objected to hypothetical questions being put out to the defendant.

Mr. Justice Darling: Such questions always remind me of the celebrated question. "Have you a brother?" The answer is "No," and the next question is, "if you had had a brother, would he take cheese?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Wild, addressing the jury, said it was a gross abuse of courts of law that a gentleman of position could be brought there for the purpose of being persecuted by a gang of blackguards, blackmailers and bankrupts. This was ablackmailing action, brought by adisreputable adventurer.

Mr. Vachell, replying, said there was not the slightest ground for Mr. Wild's suggestion that the action had been fostered by Lord Alfred Douglas in order to annoy Colonel Custance and the defendant.

Mr. Justice Darling, summing up, said they had been told the Baron de Chassiron was a most eminent person, whose family had been ennobled in the fifteenth century and that ever since then they had gone on being eminent, until some De Chassiron married a princess, the grand-daughter of Murat, King of Naples. They had all read about that most dashing, most courageous cavalry officer—not the most successful, not the ablest of Napoleon's cavalry leaders. His courage did not seem to have descended to his great-grandson, the present Baron de Chassiron, who would not even face Mr. Wild. (Laughter.) Just fancy how the great Murat would have made mincemeat of Mr. Wild. (Laughter.) How could they prove the splendours that surrounded the coronet of a De Chassiron unless he went into the witness-box? (Laughter.)

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict for the defendant. The foreman added they were of opinion that the action ought never to have been brought.

Judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

Solicitors: Messrs. Cecil Holt and Co., for the plaintiff; Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, for the defendant.

DISASTROUS TORNADO IN BENGAL.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND CROPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Friday's tornado caused considerable damage to property and crops in Burdwan and Hugli districts. In the Jamalpore Thana, several hundreds of houses were blown away and a large number of trees uprooted. Eight persons were injured and many heards of cattle killed. In the Balagar Thana of the Hughli district a large number of grain stores have been blown off and thrown at a distance and the villagers were rendered homeless. The tornado was followed by a thunderstorm causing injury to person and property.

MR. ANDREWS'S SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIENCES.

INDIANS' CHRIST-LIKE CONDUCT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 28.

Mr. Andrews has resumed work in St. Stephen's College, Delhi. He goes to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's school, Bolepur, in June. He will not wholly sever his connection with St. Stephen' College. He hopes to lecture there during school holidays which do not coincide with the College vacation, but gives up his college stipend.

Mr. Andrews preached at St. James Church on Sunday, on "Christ, our example" in relation to his South African experiences and praised the Indian conduct as Christ-like.

His knee still troubles him and he may have to go to Simla for medical examination.

IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT IN CALCUTTA

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CALCUTTA, April 28.

The "Englishman" understands that the Eastern Bengal State Railway have purchased the Imperial Secretrait buildings in Calcutta for twenty-five lakhs of rupees The land and buildings originally cost the Government twenty-eight lakhs.

It is stated that a number of Imperial buildings in Calcutta will be given to Government officers now occupying rented houses.

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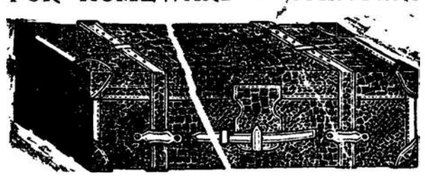

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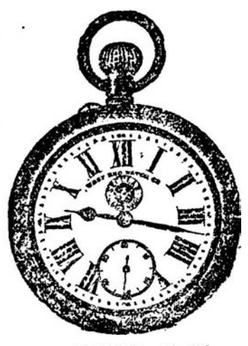

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TRUCE OF FEAR.

THE SOLDIER'S CONSCIENCE.

THE TIME-LIMIT

Liberals and Tories stand eyeing one another like two men who have been wrestling on the brink of a precipice and have stopped just in time to save themselves from rolling together into the abyss. Parties are not reconciled, but they are out of breath and, as Mr. Balfour said, frightened, writes "A Truthful Tory" in "Truth." Witness the panic-struck enthusiasm with which all men have hailed the Prime Minister as the saviour of society. Head and shoulders above the screaming crowd of politicians and editors tower two men—Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Carson. Neither has lost his head, nor made a false move, and the battle of Home Rule is really a duel between these two lawyers. The herd of politicians and journalists may be left to welter in their own mud and to utter their deafening cries to those who choose to listen. But it is worth while watching the movements of these two protagonists, for in their hands lies the fate of Ireland and Great Britain.

A STROKE OF GENERALSHIP.

In revolutionary times we always hear of "plots." During the first French Revolution there was a new plot or counterplot every day of the week, plots of Royalists, Aristocrats, Dantonists, Girondists, etc. To-day we are told by one party that there was a plot (hatched by Messrs. Seely and Churchill) to provoke Ulster into shedding first blood, and by the other party that there was a plot (hatched by aristocrats in general and General Gough in particular) to kill Home Rule by the sword. Both plots exist only in the heated imagination of partisans. What is demonstrably true is that Sir Edward Carson's supreme stroke of generalship in leaving the House of Commons for Belfast on March 19 laid a trap for the Government into which they ran. When Sir Edward Carson said "I have had enough of your sham offers; my place is in Belfast," and stalked off to catch his train, he really frightened the Government, who resumed wiring and writing to Sir Arthur Paget, with the disastrous result that Colonel Seely was compelled to advertise "urbi et orbi" (what most of us knew) that the Army would not fight against Ulster. I ascribe the Paget fiasco to panic rather than design, because it is incredible that Messrs. Seely and Churchill can have been such idiots as to provoke an outburst of hostilities at the moment when they were trying to compromise with the Unionists. By a simple dramatic stroke Sir Edward Carson outmanoeuvred the Governmetnt as brilliantly as ever Marlborough or Wellington outmanoeuvred the French. But what reams of nonsense have been written, and what streams of twaddle have been spoken, about the Army and politics! Even Mr. Asquith has nodded and Mr. Balfour has drivelled on this subject.

THE SOLDIER'S CONSCIENCE.

The simple truth is that it is only against a foreign enemy that the soldier acts like a machine. Tennyson's jingle—"Theirs not reason why, etc.—was written about the Balaclava Charge. As soon as it comes to domestic trouble, or civil war, the soldier has his politics like any other citizen; and why should he not? Has he not eyes to see, and ears to hear, and a brain to think? Will any one tell me why Tommy Atkins has not as much right to his politics as the artisan or the agricultural labourer? He is drawn from the same class, and he reads more than mechanics and labourers; he reads "Truth" largely, an infallible mark of intelligence; and he is not confused by the clamour of hired agitators and party hacks. He has a vote, too, in certain conditions, and how can he vote unless he has political opinions? As for the officers, being educated members of the upper-middle class, they have politics like barristers and stockbrokers. To talk about their being aristocrats is bunkum. A century or fifty years ago the Army was officered by aristocrats; but to-day even the Household Brigade and the crack cavalry regiments are officered by the sons of rich commercials; the scions of aristocracy go into the City instead of the Army nowadays. I quite understand why the Prime Minister says "The Army shall hear no politics from me, and I expect to hear no politics from the Army," and why his audience cheered the remark so heartily.

THE RADICAL VIEW.

Radicals know quite well that the vast majority of soldiers and officers are Conservatives, and Radicals are therefore feverishly anxious to prove that the Army has no politics, never has had, and ought not to have any. But it won't do; history and human nature are against them. Amongst the many profound sayings which Lord Beaconsfield has bequeathed to us is this—"You can only govern a country by tradition or by military force." France has broken with tradition several times, and in each of her revolutions the army has been the decisive factor. French soldiers have always sided with the people against the Bourbons and with the Bonapartes against the people. It was the army that deposed Louis Philippe and seated Napoleon III. on his throne; and under the Republic, as we saw in the Dreyfus case, France is really ruled by the army. The Radicals in this country have chosen to break with tradition; they have destroyed the power of the House of Lords and the Crown. As a consequence, they find themselves up against military force, and they do not like it. The Army may be relied upon to support the Executive only in cases where the soldiers either sympathise with the Government or have no strong feelings about the business. To suppose that discipline can force a man with a rifle and cartridges or standing behind a big gun to use his skill and weapons against fellow-countrymen with whom he sympathises is to ignore human nature and history. Hessians or Swiss may act like machines; but even black troops will defy discipline when their feelings or their religions are engaged, as we discovered in the Indian Mutiny. Rightly or wrongly, wisely or foolishly, the majority of officers and their men prefer Conservatives to Radicals, a fact on which Radicals would do well to ponder, for all the present trouble is due to the refusal of the Radicals to believe what they did not wish to believe.

For three years the Government and the Radical party have refused to believe that Sir Edward Carson was other than a *farceur*, and that the resistance of Ulster was anything but bluff. Messrs. Redmond and Devlin and the "Westminster Gazette" kept on assuring English Liberals that the Ulster Volunteers were a myth, or at best a handful or corner-boys and Belfast bullies; that at the eleventh hour Ulster would come into Home Rule, or, if not, that a few thousand troops would crush all opposition. The Liberals believed this, not on evidence, for they took no trouble to get information, but simply because they wished to believe it. Meanwhile their Government allowed a hundred thousand volunteers to be armed and drilled. Now the end has come.

THE TWO FACTS.

Two facts, I take it, are really proved today. One, that the British Army will not fight against Ulster; the other, that Ulster will fight against Home Rule. These two facts are equivalent to the proposition that Home Rule, as incorporated in the Bill before Parliament, cannot be carried out, not even by civil war, for even in civil war there must be two combatants. Have the Repealers or Nationalists ever, since the Union, put anything resembling a rebel army in the field? Can Messrs. Redmond and Devlin put an army of twenty, or even ten, thousand men in the field to meet the Ulster men? Everybody knows that they cannot. The Home Rule Bill, as it stands, cannot therefore be put in operation. But it may be amended? The beauty of the Parliament Act, that monument of Radical statesmanship, is that the House of Commons cannot amend its own Bills. All that the all-powerful Commons can do is to "suggest" amendments to the despised and imbecile Lords, who may refuse to act on suggestions. How these suggestions are to be made, in what form, and at what stage of the Bill, whether on second reading or in Committee, the Parliament Act does not say.

The procedure of Parliament knows nothing of suggestions, and makes no provision for anything so futile. By the time these lines are in print we may know from the Government how these suggestions are to be made.

HOPELESS MUDDLE.

But suppose that the Government "suggests" the optional exclusion of Ulster counties for six years, with automatic inclusion at the end of that period—Mr. Asquith's original offer. The Government is in a minority in the House of Lords, and unless Sir Edward Carson accepts that or some other offer the Lords will not give the Bill a second reading. In that case, the Home Rule Bill, unamended, will be carried to the Sovereign for his assent. In other words, the King is to be asked to assent to a Bill which everybody, including the Government, knows cannot be enforced, merely to prove that the Parliament Act works and to pay Mr. Redmond for his Parliamentary support during the last three years! If the thing were not so serious, would it not be laughable? Is it not degrading the Sovereign and the Legislature to a depth of humiliation never reached by any King or any Parliament in the world? Yet, unless Mr. Asquith will meet Sir Edward Carson by abolishing the six years' limit, I see no escape from this hopeless muddle.

FOOLPROOF TRAIN DOORS.

£19,000 FOR INVENTION BY SIGNALMAN.

A safety lock for railway carriages, patented about a month ago, has brought a fortune to a railway signalman named George Caswell, of Church-road, Newport, Monmouthshire.

One of the principal railway companies has, it is stated, offered £19,000 for the invention and the offer has been accepted.

Mr. Caswell built model of a train in brass, and showed that a rod running the whole length of the train on the top of the carriages, and controlled by a lever on the engine, could effectively lock the doors of all the carriages in the train and thus the guard could unlock them by a lever in his van. The rod is connected with a simple apparatus at the foot of each door. Mr. Caswell, who is a young man, claims that his locking device is absolutely fool-proof.

"16 WIVES IN 15 YEARS."

IRRESISTIBLY TEMPESTUOUS LOVE-MAKING.

At Fort Worth, Texas, on 10th April, began the trial of Mr. Ludie Arnold, a rich planter, who is charged with violating the White Slave Act by marrying sixteen wives in fifteen years.

Mr. Arnold, a man of magnificent physique, with wavy coal-black hair and keen blue eyes, admitted that he had omitted to obtain a divorce from any of his numerous wives, eight of whom appeared in court and testified against him.

Another wife stated that he cried so bitterly because of the "death" of his mother, who was in court very much alive, that she could not resist him. On their marriage day, she said, he took possession of £50 in cash belonging to her father, observing that it might otherwise be stolen. He left her a few days after.

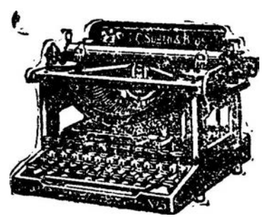
A third wife described his love-making as irresistibly tempestuous.

THE COURT FEES ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

It is understood that the Government of India will shortly take up the question of amending the Court Fees Act.



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INDIAN MUSIC.

WESTERN MISCONCEPTION ABOUT EASTERN SONGS.

Mrs. Maud Mann, the writer of the following article in the current number of the "Review of Reviews" has for the last six years devoted herself to making known to British folk the beautiful and soul-touching music of the Hindus. In this pioneer work she at first received little encouragement, but her efforts are now meeting with deserved success, and from Universities and lovers of music calls to give her musically illustrated lectures, vocal improvisations, and recitations frequently come. She must be heard to be adequately understood. Mrs. Mann attributes to Mrs. Besant and to Theosophical studies her initial impulse to the work.

[redacted]onal study and appreciation [redacted]able help to the understand- [redacted]races and temperaments. [redacted]ional love, sympathy and [redacted]which those interested in [redacted]ll set before themselves. [redacted]pply in the case of [redacted]perhaps because the [redacted] the value of the [redacted]national goodwill [redacted]paratively neglect- [redacted]Peace Movement. [redacted] when they can [redacted]ignored. What [redacted]if we will— [redacted]r painters is [redacted]. Many artists [redacted]dly learned and [redacted]s enough;; for [redacted]me truly vital [redacted]heart of the [redacted], we are ab- [redacted]hinese life, the [redacted]gh the medium of [redacted]actors. We have [redacted]e and Japanese act- [redacted]age; but that also is [redacted]s right direction. What [redacted]c really wants, what it [redacted]lbeit it may not at present [redacted]s of that fact—is Oriental [redacted] in its purest form; not necessarily, of course, in its oft-degraded modern form, but revived along lines suggested by the Eastern poets and the best Eastern traditions. In poetry, above all other arts, we have long since touched and loved the East. There we have found a soul which is our very own—echoes of our own most exquisite dreams and deepest passions. In many an Eastern poem we have known ourselves one humanity with peoples of differing races, realising, perhaps for the first time, that our prophets are also theirs, and that they come "out of the East."

REVELATION OF EASTERN CONSCIOUSNESS.

But the supreme revelation of the Eastern consciousness—supreme because most subtle—is being made through music. In its music we may know the innermost being of a people. In the songs of China, Japan, Egypt, Persia, India, may lie peace messages, of which it is, indeed, *not* idle to dream—messages of that goodwill which can only be truly experienced when it is born of understanding. Only a comparatively small section of the Western public has, as yet, heard and enjoyed the music of the East; but to hear it is, for the majority of Western listeners, to love it. For several years past I have witnessed the phenomenon of audiences—large and small, "popular" and "select"—falling under the spell of Indian songs. Time after time people have come to me and have said "they spoke a language that we know." How much more would they have realised this last had they heard this music from the lips of Indian singers!

WESTERN MISCONCEPTIONS.

Indian music must be heard before any description of its theory can be understood; and so I propose here to deal with some Western misconceptions about Eastern music generally, and to touch upon the conditions under which the genuine Indian musician works, and some of the ideals towards which he strives, rather than merely to describe songs and instruments. I would just remark in passing that the large instrument seen in the photo is a *vina*—the Indian national instrument, of very ancient origin—and that the drum is one of a pair, called "tabla," which are used to accompany singers. The "vina" is here used in place of a drone instrument called "tambura," the tone of which is very similar, and I have tuned to the "tambura" notes, so that in attempting to convey the tonal impression of an Indian concert I am enabled to play the large instrument (as a drone) with one hand, and to outline the time upon the drum with the other, while singing the melody. This I could not do with a "tambura," as it would not stand alone.

Several curious misconceptions about Oriental music still prevail in the West. One is, that it is not comprehensible by the Western mind, or that it makes no appeal to the Western nature; another, that it is built upon mysterious scale and tone, utterly impossible for the Western ear to grasp, or the Western voice to utter; another, that it is montonous—primitive and barbarous; and yet another, that it exist only as a fancifully elaborated theory, or mythology (as do also, supposedly, Japanese and Chinese music), but is in no wise a real and living art. Last—but not least—that it doesn't exist at all!

INDIGENOUS MUSIC.

Now the last fallacy is easily accounted for. Taking India, for instance; several influences have there combined to nearly annihilate indigenous music. The average Hindu is gentle and very receptive. The average Britisher is—or feigns to be—rather philistine; not too gentle (when dealing with the "native"), and very certain of his own superiority. The average Hindu is anxious to learn all about our Western arts. The average Englishman—in India—knows nothing, and wants to know nothing, about the arts of India. Moreover, he does not represent the artistic section of Europe. In the past, the Hindu naturally turned to the rich, the affluent, the conquering people, as the proper patrons of his music. His patrons gave him the portable harmonium, the inferior piano, the gramophone and the pianola! These things—incidentally—were good for British and possibly German trade. British patrons of Indian music forgot the exquisite musical instruments, the skilled instrument makers, of India. Perhaps they did not even take the trouble to ascertain that they existed. They taught the children to pawl Indo-European hymn tunes in the missionary schools, to the rasping accompaniment of floor-harmoniums; they entertained their Indian guests with unmusical love-ditties, sung to the jingle of a piano (sounding as that instrument alone can sound in the stress of an Indian summer), or with the screechings of third-rate European singers heard through the b-r-r-r of the gramophone; they fed the native musical soul on brass bands—excellent, no doubt, but not as substitutes for the "raga" and the "alapa," or even the orchestra and the symphony. "This is Western music," said the Indian, seeking to enlarge his field of knowledge. "Let us learn it; let us, also, absorb this culture of the West!" So they learned, and taught their children; and to-day we find the majority of the leaders of native Indian society using gramophone and harmonium instead of the "vina," and in scores of cases the native musicians, thus ousted by machines, are unable to follow their calling as before. So it is that the absence of cultured European musicians in India has resulted in the general acceptance of inferior European music by Indians. But even had we given India of our best in music, we could not thereby have reached the Indian musical soul. We would have needed to put ourselves aside—our preconceptions of what music ought to be, our racial differences of viewpoint, our prejudices, above all our sense of superiority. This we have rarely done. We have litened *to* Indian musicians, but rarely *with* them.

EASTERN MUSIC—ITS MODES.

That Indian (and, indeed, all Oriental music) cannot be understood by Westerns is a belief which can only be held by those who have not heard it at its best. Its appeal to any fairly musical Western person is, on the contrary, instant. Psyonologically, we should expect this to be so; for if we are able to enjoy Eastern poetry, how much the more music which is conveyed to us through the most adaptable and flexible medium of pure sound—a medium which amply compensates for the inability to translate musical works, as we can linguistic. Moreover, the tones of the Indian "gamut" are, for all practical purposes, those to which, in the music of the voice, violin, and all un-keyed instruments, we are accustomed. The modes which they employ in their scales are numerous; but European folk-singers have partly accustomed us to modes in the West, and it is quite easy, therefore, to turn from the model atmosphere of a Gaelic song to that of an Indian *raga*. So close indeed is the connection between all European folk music and Indian "ragas," that it is very likely that our folk music is of Eastern oringin.

Mrs. Maud Mann giving a demonstration on Indian music.

SOUND-SHADES.

Our true folk-singers also employ microtones—*i.e.*, very slight departures, high and low, from the notes of their song. These sound-shades give wonderful power and suppleness to music. Indeed, melody is not complete without them. They take the place in Eastern music that harmony occupies in Western, and when my Western friends say to me "Oh, this is music without harmony," I answer, "Our modern music "is harmony without microtones." Yet microtones are common to the folk in the West, as they are to cultured musician and folk-singer alike in the East. What, then, is the mystery about these tiny fractions of tones? It resolves itself into a simple matter when we examine it. In the past few hundred years Western musicians, intent on the development of harmony, have used rigidly toned instruments like the piano and organ. This was all right so long as they confined themselves to those instruments. But when they sought to school the voice to the rigid scales imposed by keyboards, they injured it, paralysed it. In the modern West we have lessened our capacity to sing microtones because we insist upon drilling our voices to pianos. The old Western lyric and bardic singers must have had the power to sing these tones, for their songs prove, on analysis, to be of the same order as the free, half-improvised Oriental song or "raga." We do not need to *learn* the microtone. All we need is to recall something which, a few centuries ago, our artists possessed, and which our folk possess to this day. All we need is to allow ourselves to sing naturally, spontaneously, as the Indian singer does, and the mystery of the microtone will be solved!

COMPLEX RHYTHMS.

It has often been shown that the primitive mind is unable to grasp complex rhythms. Two or three short pulses, with little or no variation either in duration or intensity, are the most that the savage can beat upon his tom-tom. It is rightly, therefore, called a "tom-tom," for that is all it does. But why do we call the magic little Indian drums by that savage name? The Indian drummer is a great artist. He will play us a "rhythm concerto," all alone, and play us into an ecstasy with it. He will play it in "bars" of ten, thirteen-and-a-half, sixteen or twenty beats, with accents within each "bar" (called "Tala") flung out with a marvellous hypnotising swing. He will sing counter-accents against these, splitting rhythmic "hairs" until our mind whirls. Suggestions of such rhythms, beaten out by a ragged urchin on the end of an empty kerosene oil can (*pace* the sincerely amiable British philistine who allows such things to take the place of indigenous brass and bronze vessels and pottery), first aroused me to the beauty and the power of Indian music.

Oriental music is not sad, as we, if we hear it in the midst of our restless, scintillating life of the West, are sometimes apt to think. But it requires of its hearers something of that mood of divine discontent, of yearning for the infinite impossible, which is at once the deepest joy and the greatest despair of which we are capable. Beautifully the poet Rabindranath Tagore has put this yearning and this heart-break that liberates:

. . . . The days are long past when my sport was to be tossed on waves.

And now I am eager to die into deathless.

Into the audience hall by the fathomless abyss where swells up the music of toneless strings I shall take this harp of my life.

I shall tune it to the notes of forever, and when it has sobbed out its last utterance, lay down my silent harp at the feet of the silent.

MUSICIAN'S AIM AT GOAL OF THINGS.

The ideal musician of all lands has ever been the man who through music can remind us of the goal of things; but perhaps the Indian musician more than all others has set this before him as the most glorious achievement at which he can aim. It follows, therefore, that he has shunned mere professionalism; tat the man who has succeeded in becoming the greatest musician has also been he who has become the greatest man. The Kabirs and Tyagarajayas of India are still the music-gods of the people, and they were ascetics, on fire with love of the divine. Many in modern India have lost sight of their own ideals, yet if we pierce deep enough even they respond. The call of the saint, to the Indian musician, is still as the trumpet call to the soldier. He may have fallen, wounded, on the battle-field, but at that call he will rise, even to die. He is a strange dreamer, an unpractical dawdler, some would rather say. But his music, if we can once break through the reserve which keeps it locked within him, testifies of dreams to some purpose—of an intense, concentrated activity of the soul such as perhaps is hinted at in the saying that a man must "become a fool for Christ's sake." If our Western music speaks of the wonders of God's creation, Eastern music hints at the inner beauty of the divine. Do we not then need each other—East and West—if the perfect symphony is to be sounded?

In springtime, when something wakens mysteriously within the earth, when birds sing with a deep calling note that makes our hearts pain and sing too, perhaps we can best realise the mood of the true Indian musician, and feel with him the love which compels him, to exclaim:

Full many an hour have I spent in the strife of the good and the evil, but now it is the pleasure of my playmate of the empty days to draw my heart on to him; and I know not why this sudden call to what useless inconsequence.

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IMPORTANCE OF PURE MILK.

PURIFYING TESTS IN STERILISED MILK.

There has been a lot of controversy of late dealing with the value of sterilised milk and there is no doubt that this has for some time past been a much contested subject.

Some authorities go to the length of saying that sterilisation changes the living fluid to a dead one. They proceed by referring to the living spirit of milk which sterilisation destroys; but what this living spirit exactly is they are unable to tell us.

These authorities unearth some isolated cases where experiments made upon kittens fed wholly on sterilised milk have resulted in the kittens dying miserably, whilst others fed on fresh cow's milk grew up and flourished. They, however, fail to tell us of the thousands of infants who die annually due to partaking of impure raw milk or of the thousands of sick and invalid people whose lives are saved by having sterilised milk prescribed by the doctor.

In India, where the question of pure milk has long been the subject of discussion and is of such extreme importance to the welfare of the people, this subject is of considerable importance. Even in Europe, where milk is produced under such favourable and hygienic conditions, there are many influential medical authorities who stipulate that milk should be sterilised.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

Dr. A. Philip Mitchell in a recent report published in the British Medical Journal says that there is a crying necessity for more rigorous measures to be adopted to control the supply of milk used for human consumption. He goes on to say there are only two alternatives; the one being—

(a) To purchase milk certified to be free from tubercle and other germs—of course not always safe.

(b) To purchase sterilised or pasteurised milk or conduct this process at home.

There are very few people who know that in many parts of France it is customary to empty the milk immediately on its arrival from the dairy into a special pan and bring it to the boil.

WHAT IS RAW MILK.

Milk, as it comes from a healthy and perfectly clean cow, may be regarded as a sterile fluid. This ideal condition, however, is difficult—one might almost say impossible—to attain. Disease in cows, especially if stall-fed, either general and constitutional (e. g., tuberculosis) or local and in the udders (e. g., inflamation), occurs very frequently. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that milk should often contain the germs of these and other diseases, especially in a tropical country like India, and also due to the conditions under which cows are fed and the milk handled in this country.

Once arrived in the milk, the germs are able to grow and multiply very rapidly, so that in a short space of time, especially when favoured by warmth, it may be literally swarming with them. Sterilisation is undoubtedly the most efficient way of dealing with the germs in milk and there is every reason to advocate the habitual sterilisation of milk before it is consumed as food and one looks forward to the day when the drinking of raw milk will be considered as barbarous a custom as the eating of raw meat is at present.

HOW ABOUT NOURISHMENT.

Even still there may rise a doubt in the mind of people. Will the child thrive on sterilised milk? May not it develop scurvy or rickets. The Local Government Board in London had the same qualms and recently sent Dr. Janet E. Lane-Claypon to sift the matter to the bottom. Her evidence constitutes Report No. 63, which can be purchased in England for 9s; but it is the verdict alone that concerns the public and that inclines rather in favour of boiled or sterilised milk.

She completes her conclusions by saying, such small differences as have been found in the nutritive values of raw and boiled milk has been in favour of boiled milk. To this we add that as to the question of safety, especially in India, there can be no question. If, therefore, the nutritive value of boiled milk is as good, if not better, this ends the matter.

We understand that the management of the proprietors of the famous Milkmaid brand Sterilised Milk are at present actively engaged in proving to the hilt the value of Sterilised Milk by a series of exhaustive tests, which are being locally made in India in hospitals and by medical men and they hope shortly to be in a position to publish the result of their enquiries; but in the meantime, we understand, they are in a position to produce numerous unsolicited testimonials from residents in India, who have been recipients of the great benefits claimed for Sterilised Milk, not only in cases where lives of children and invalids have been saved; but also as a Food.

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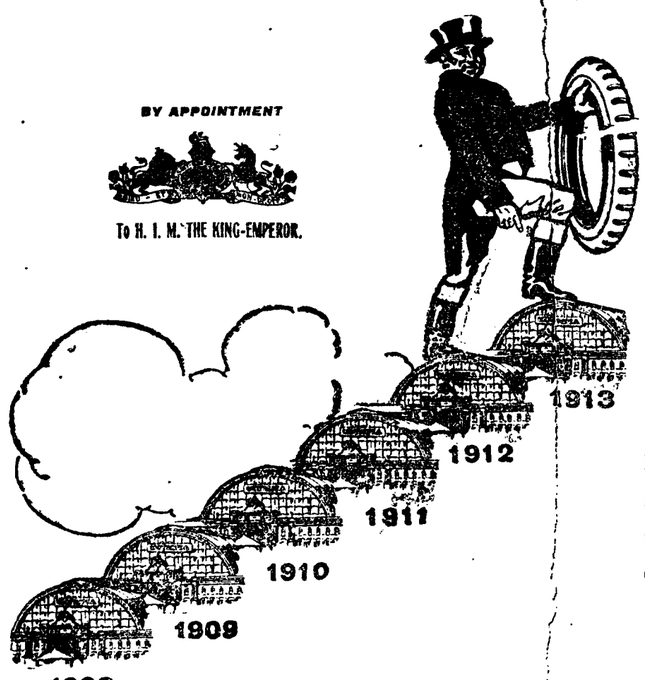

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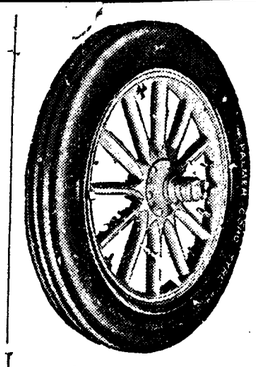

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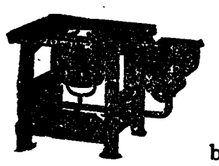

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